THE

MODERN HISTORY

OF THE

INDIAN CHIEFS, RAJAS, ZAMINDARS, &c.

PART I.—THE NATIVE STATES,

COMPRISING,

GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL & POLITICAL ACCOUNTS OF EVERY NATIVE STATE IN INDIA

WITH ACCOUNTS OF

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE NATIVE STATES

AND

THE GRAND IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

BY

LOKE NATH GHOSE,

HONORARY REGISTRAR, BENGAL MUSIC SCHOOL, CALCUTTA, MEMBER OF THE FAMILY LITERARY CLUB, PURRABAZAR, CALCUTTA, AUTHOR OF VICTORIA STUTIKA, A SANSKRIT HYMN BOOK IN HONOR OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN—EMPRESS OF INDIA, THE MUSIC AND MUSICAL NOTATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, &c., &c.

Calcutta:

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY J. N. GHOSE & CO, PRESIDENCY PRESS, 8, CHITPORE ROAD, CORNER OF LALL BAZAR.

1879.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE

EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, BARON LYTTON OF KNEBWORTH, IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD, G. M. S. I.,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MY LORD,

In offering to the public the first part of my work on the Modern History of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zamindars, &c., in its present condensed form—a first attempt it may be noted—I have felt that it cannot be more fittingly dedicated than to your Excellency, who is the worthy Viceroy of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen—Empress of India. But a dedication so made would be the fulfilment of a mere duty. It, however, becomes a heart-felt pleasure when I know that your Excellency yourself represents a great House, already illustrious from its antiquity and rendered still more illustrious by the eminent literary achievements of your noble father as well as of your Excellency.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,

LOKE NATH GHOSE.

Calcutta, 1st June, 1879.

PREFACE.

It had often occurred to me that a work, containing a brief historical, and political account of the Princes, Chiefs, and the local aristocracy of India as well as of the many native gentlemen, who have raised themselves above the surface of Indian Society, would be an acceptable contribution to our local literature. To readers of newspapers particularly such a book was felt to be likely to be very useful, as it would be helping to explain many allusions to names of native notabilities which are generally unintelligible. What scanty information that is available is practically inaccessible, either from the variety of the sources, in which it is comprised, or from the great cost of the few books, in which it is contained in a scattered and fragmentary form. As regards the great historical houses, which owe fealty to the British Crown, Aitchison's edition of Treaties with the authorities on which the narrative part of his work is based, affords ample information; and Lieutenant Talbot's edition of Aitchison's work revised down to 1876, has been taken, as far as it could be utilised, as the groundwork for the first part of my own book. Colonel Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Colonel Malleson's Historical Sketch of the Native States of India, Sir John Malcolm's Central India, Griffin's Rajas of the Panjab, Wilks' Maisur and Brooks' History of Mewar have also been drawn upon. But it has been a far more difficult task to collect the history of the noble and leading families of India. No previous attempt has ever been made to do for the Indian Nobility and Gentry what Burke has done for the upper classes of the British Isles. It has consequently been necessary for me to apply direct to the heads of families scattered throughout the country for the necessary information which has in many cases been with difficulty procured. The information so collected will be published in the second part.

My original idea was to have thrown my work into the alphabetical and, therefore, convenient form, adopted with such success by the authors of the books of the English Peerage and Gentry. But as the information was being gathered from such scattered and distant quarters, I felt that that plan would be impracticable except at the risk of such

delay in publication, as would have been distasteful to the many Princes and Nobles who had contributed valuable materials towards the compilation of the book. Should my present venture meet with favourable acceptance, I hope to bring out a second edition of the book, considerably enlarged and arranged upon the most approved form.

The appended list of the works that have been consulted in the course of this compilation will bear testimony that no available source of authentic information has been neglected and that my labours have not been inconsiderable. I publish the first part in the earnest hope that, in estimating the value of the work, some reasonable allowance will be made for the novelty of the attempt, and for the great difficulties by which it was surrounded.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to the following Princes and Chiefs, who have been so kind as to favour me with valuable information regarding their States and families.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Baroda, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, His Highness the young Maharaja of Pattiala (through the Regency Council), His Highness the Raja of Chamba, His Highness the young Maharawal of Bansda, His Highness the Maharana of Dharmpur, His Highness the Maharaja of Edur, His Excellency the Nawab Sahib of Radhanpur, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Balasinor, His Highness the Thakur Sahib Maharana of Wadwan, His Highness the Raja of Kochin, His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla, His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, their Highnesses the Rajas of Dewas, His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, His Highness Rao Maharaja of Dattia, His Highness the Maharaja of Charkari, His Highness the Raja of Garhwal (Tehri), His Highness the Raja of Sitamau, His Highness the Raja of Ratlam, His Highness the Jaghirdar of Akulkot, His Highness the Rao of Bhor or the Pant Sacheo Jaghir, His Highness the Rao of Alipura, His Highness the Thakur of Duria Kheri, His Highness the Maharaja of Dhenkanal, and several others.

Calcutta, 1st June, 1879. L. N. GHOSE.

LIST OF WORKS, &c., REFERRED TO.

1. Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds, 1862.
2. Aitchison's Treaties (revised and continued up to 1876) by Lt. A. C. Talbot B.S.C., Attaché in the Foreign Department.
3. Mill's History of British India, 1858.
4. Colonel Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan.
5. Elphinstone's History of India.
6. Sir John Malcolm's Central India.
7. Marshman's History of India, 1876.
8. Murray's History of British India, 1863
9. Hough's Political and Military Events in British India from 1756 to 1849.
10. Gubbins' Account of the Mutinies in Oudh and of the Siege of the Lucknow Residency, 1858.
11. Home's Select Views in Mysore, the Country of Tippoo Sultan, from Drawings taken on the spot. With Historical Descriptions, 1794.
12 Kirkpatrick's Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul, being the substance of observations made during a mission to that country in the year 1793.
13. Griffin's Rajas of the Panjab.
14. Wilks' Mysore, 1868.
15. Brooks' History of Mewar.
16. Colonel G. B. Malleson's Historical Sketch of the Native States of India in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, 1875.
17. The Native Chiefs and their States, 1877.
18. Military Sketches of the Goorkha War in India, in the years 1814-1815-1816.
19. Minute by Earl Dalhousie on his Administration in India, dated 28th February 1856.
20. Relations of the British Government with the Tribes, Independent and Dependant, on the N. W. Frontier of the Panjab from 1849 to 1855, published by authority from the records of the Government of India.

21. Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India.
22. General Reports on the Administration of the Panjab Territories from 1849-50 to 1855-56.
23. Reports on the Political Administration of Rajputana from 1865-66 to 1877-78.
24. Reports on the Political Administration of the Territories Comprised within the Central India Agency up to the year 1877-78..
25. Administration Report of the Munipur Agency 1873-74.
26. Report on the Administration of Cochin for 1874-75.
27. Political History of the State of Jeypore (Selections from the records of the Government of India, Foreign Department) 1868.
28. George Wheeler's Chronicle of the visit of the Prince of Wales 1875-76.
29. The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 1st January 1877.
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APPENDIX B.

THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE INDIAN CHIEFS, RAJAS, ZAMINDARS, &c.

PART I.—THE NATIVE STATES.

SECTION I.—NORTHERN INDIA.

Chapter I.—The Trans-Satlej States.

KASHMIR.

KASHMIR is situated on the north-west corner of India, and is surrounded on all sides by the lofty chains of the Himalaya's forming a beautiful valley, the climate of which is salubrious, the soil fruitful, and the inhabitants healthy, robust and fair complexioned. The people are followers of Guru Nanuk and are called Sikhs. The area of Kashmir including Jammu is 68,000 square miles and its population about 1,600,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 82,32,000. Tribute one horse, 12 shawl goats and three pairs of shawls. The military force of the State consists of 78 field and 80 other guns, 1,200 artillerymen, 1,400 cavalry, and 25,600 infantry including police.

The remotest period to which we can trace back the history of Kashmir, finds it in the possession of the *Aryans*, it was perhaps one of the earliest settlements made by that race of people in India, and for several centuries it was governed by a succession of Hindu princes. These princes were frequently disturbed by incursions of the predatory Tartars, and were at one time driven from the capital being obliged to take refuge in the hills. In spite, however, of these vicissitudes, they continued to hold possession of the valley till the middle of

Tartars.

the fourteenth century, when it was wrested from their hands by a body of Tartars, who retained possession of their conquest for more than two centuries.

Conquest by Akbar.

In A.D. 1587, Kashmir was conquered by the Emperor Akbar and incorporated with the Moghal Empire.

Azim Khan. **Cashmir conquered by Ranjit Singh.**

During the dismemberment of the empire which followed the dissolution of the Moghal dynasty, Muhammad Azim Khan, the governor of Kashmir, proclaimed himself independent and assumed the insignia of royalty (1809), ruling over the country till 1819, when it was conquered by Ranjit Singh, surnamed "The Lion of Lahor" and annexed to his dominions.

The English in possession.

After the termination of the first Sikh war, the English Government obtained possession of Kashmir by virtue of a treaty concluded at Lahor (1846). Lord Hardinge, the then Governor General, finding it difficult to guard the new acquisition in the midst of the disturbance occasioned by the late war, and desirous of maintaining peace with the Sikhs, determined to confer it on some powerful Sikh chieftain. It was, accordingly, formed into an independent State under Golab Singh, Chief of Jammu, who in return paid the English Government seventy-five lakhs of Rupees.

Golab Singh's career.

Golab Singh, a Dogra Rajput, was the brother of Dhyan Singh, Ranjit's prime minister. He began life as a horseman in the army of Ranjit Singh, but soon rose to an independent command and distinguished himself by taking prisoner Agar Khan, the Chief of Rajaori, for which service Ranjit conferred on him the principality of Jammu. Golab Singh now proceeded to establish his authority over the neighbouring Rajput chiefs, and succeeded in extending his sway as far as Ladakh. In the revolutions which preceded the Sikh war, he was elected minister of the Khalsa and tried to maintain the relation of amity which existed between the Lahor State and the British Government. He also took an important part in the negociations which followed the battle of Sobraon and as a reward for these services the Honorable East India Company made over to him all the hill country between the Indas and the Ravi, including Chamba and Lakhimpur. In 1847, Badrawar was added to his territories in return for which he relinquished all claims on Chamba.

Invested with the principality of Kashmir.

Ranbir Singh **His services during the mutiny.**

Golab Singh died in 1857, and was succeeded by his son Ranbir Singh the now reigning prince. Like his father, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh Bahadur proved himself a faithful ally of the British Government, and in the year of the mutiny (1857), assisted Government by sending troops

to Delhi, where they fought bravely and well. On 1st November 1861, the Maharaja was invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and was also granted the right of adoption.

His Highness "contributed Rs. 93,478 to the Panjab University College; and gave a handsome subscription to the Famine Relief Fund of Bengal. He rendered valuable assistance to the various Yarkand Missions."

The Prince of Wales visits Kashmir.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Calcutta in December 1875, and was present at the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 23rd December 1875; as also at the reception of native princes held on the following day. His Highness visited the Prince who received him warmly and paid him a return visit at his residence in the city. His Royal Highness also visited Jammu the capital of the Maharaja and was much pleased with the splendid displays and the hunting and hawking parties provided for the occasion. His Highness the Maharaja was also present at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st of January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. His Highness met with a gracious reception from His Excellency Lord Lytton, who conferred on him on behalf of the Queen the most honorable title of "Counsellor of the Empress." His Highness the Maharaja also received on the occasion the honorary rank of "General in the Army" and the title "Indar-Mahendar Bahadur Sipar-i-Sultanat," with an increase of salute from 19 to 21 guns.* His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh Bahadur has also been declared to be an *ex-officio*, and for life, Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire instituted on the 1st January 1878, by the Gracious Command of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. His Highness Maharaja General Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur; Indar-Mahendar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Sultanat; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress; is now 48 years of age and has judicial powers of life and death.

Increase of salute.

The principal *amlahs* of the State are Dewans, Thakur Das; Atwaram; and Jowala Sahai; the latter was created a Companion of the

* The increased number of salutes which the Chiefs have received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, is personal, and will not in future necessarily continue to their successors

Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Chapter II.—Minor Trans-Satlej States.

1.—KAPURTHALA.

THE territory of Kapurthala lies in the Jallendar Doab. The area of the Panjab possessions and of the Oudh estates is 1,650 square miles. The population of the estates in Oudh and of the territories in the Panjab is 470,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 17,00,000. The army consists of 3 Fort guns, 12 field guns, 198 cavalry, 1,014 infantry, and 200 police. A sum of Rs. 1,31,000 is payable annually in commutation for military service.

The family of Kapurthala originally came from Ahlu, a village in the Bari Doab, whence it is called the "Ahluwalia" family. The founder Sirdar Jassa Singh by race a Jat Kalal had during the confusion which prevailed in the Panjab towards the close of the 18th century, made himself master of some places in the Doab. Sirdar Fatteh Singh, enlarged these acquisitions by new conquests and by grants from the Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The territory thus acquired, extends over both banks of the Satlej ; and derives its name from the chief city Kapurthala.

Jassa Singh

Fatteh Singh.

In 1809, most of the Cis-Satlej States were taken under British protection. Sirdar Fatteh Singh acknowledged the suzerainty of the English over his possessions on that side of the river; and engaged to furnish supplies to the British troops stationed there and to join the English standard with his troops during war. In 1826, he was assured of protection against the aggressions of Ranjit Singh. But notwithstanding the protection thus granted to him, the Sirdar of Kapurthala proved inimical to the English during the first Sikh war, for he not only neglected to furnish them with troops on this occasion, but fought against them in the battle of Aliwal. For this hostile act his Cis-Satlej estates were confiscated. The Trans-Satlej possessions only were left to him on condition of his continuing faithful to the British Government, and his paying a commutation in cash in lieu of "the service engagements by which he had previously been bound to the Government of

Lahor." The commutation was at first fixed at Rs. 138,000, but was subsequently reduced to Rupees 1,31,000. At the same time the Sirdar was required to abolish all customs and transit duties throughout his dominions and to keep the high roads in repair.

Nihal Singh.

Fatteh Singh was succeeded by Sirdar Nihal Singh; who after the annexation of the Panjab, was created a Raja, and his family possessions in the Bari Doab, which had been confiscated by the English were made over to him on a life tenure, and subject to the British jurisdiction. He died in 1852, leaving the throne to his son Randhir Singh. This prince rendered important service to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857-58, both in the Panjab and in Oudh; and as a reward, received in perpetuity, the estate in the Bari Doab which had been granted to his father on a life tenure, besides receiving two estates in Oudh with the remission of half the revenue (1859), and in 1862, was granted the right of adoption. The Raja was also created a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (1861).

Randhir Singh assisted the English during the mutiny.

Kharak Singh

In the end of 1869, Raja Randhir Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I.; set out for England, but died at Aden on the 2nd April 1870, on his return voyage. His eldest son Raja Kharak Singh, then 21 years of age, succeeded him on the throne, but as the Raja was in a delicate state of health a British officer was appointed as Superintendent of the State in 1875, under the general control of the commissioner of the Jallendar Division. The prince was present at the levee held in the Panjab for the purpose of paying his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1876), who received him graciously and made him a return visit.

Jagat Singh Salute.

While writing the above the sad intelligence has been received of the death of His Highness Raja Kharak Singh Bahadur, who, attacked with heat appoplexy, died on the 5th September 1877, leaving the throne to his son Jagat Singh, then only 6 years of age. His Highness Raja Jagat Singh Bahadur, aged 9 years, has judicial inferior powers and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The principal *amlahs* of the State are Dewans, Ratnjas, and Mathura Das.

II.—MANDI.

This State lies near the source of the river Beas. It has an area of 1,200 square miles and contains a population of 135,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 3,65,000, of which a sum of Rupees 1,00,000 is payable annually as Nazzarana. The army consists of 3 guns, 20 artillerrymen and 50 infantry.

The principality of Mandi is represented by a Chanda Bansi Rajput family. The State came under the suzerainty of the English by the treaty of Lahor (1846). A sannad was granted to the Raja

Balbir Sen.

Balbir Sen, empowering him to exercise full sovereign authority in his own dominions and conferring the succession to the sons of the Raja, and in failure of issue to the sons of his brothers according to seniority. On his part, the Raja agreed to pay an annual tribute of a lakh of Rupees, to join the British standard in time of war, to supply provisions according to his means, to abolish tolls and duties on goods exported and imported, to protect bankers and other traders within the State, and to put a stop to the practice of slave dealing, *sati*, female infanticide, and the burning or drowning of lepers. Raja Balbir Sen died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son Bijai Sen then 4 years of age. A Council of Regency was

Bijai Sen

formed to manage the affairs of the State during the minority of the Raja. In 1866, this Council was abolished, and the Government was entrusted to the Raja. But as he was too young to conduct the administration of the State, a British Officer was appointed as Counsellor. He was withdrawn in 1873. His Highness Raja Bijai Sen Bahadur, was present at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The Raja now aged 32 years

Salute.

has received the right of adoption and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has judicial inferior powers.

III.—CHAMBA.

This ancient Rajput principality is bounded on the north and north-west by Kashmir, on the north-east and east by British Lahoul and Ladakh, and on the south by the district of Kangra. Its area is 3,216 square miles, and population 140,000 souls. The estimated revenue is about Rs. 1,90,000. Tribute Rs. 5,000. The military

force consists of one field and three other guns, and 160 infantry and police.

The Chamba State came into British possession in 1846. A portion of it was conferred on the Maharaja Golab Singh of Kashmir, but the year following this portion was resumed and the entire principality was again brought under the British Government. A sannad

Sri Singh.

was granted to Raja Sri Singh a Rajput on conditions similar to that conferred on the Raja of Mandi. In 1862, the Raja being heavily involved in pecuniary matters made an application to Government who appointed a British officer to superintend the State and the result was so far satisfactory that within the course of eight years the revenue rose from Rs 20,000 to Rs. 1,73,000. Sri Singh died in October 1870, leaving no issue. His younger brother Suchet Singh claimed the chiefship, but the

Gopal Singh.

Government recognised the succession of Gopal Singh, half brother of the late Raja. In 1873, Gopal Singh feeling his incapacity to administer the affairs of the State, applied to the British Government, stating his wish to abdicate and that his son Sham Singh, a minor of 8 years, might be allowed to succeed him. Suchet Singh seeing his opportunity again advanced his claims, but to no purpose, as Government recognised the son of Gopal Singh who was accordingly installed on the Gaddi.

Owing however to the minority of Raja Sham Singh, the State was placed under the supervision of the Political Superintendent,

Sham Singh.

Colonel B. T. Reid, C. B., assisted by the officials of the State, viz., Wazir, Main Atar Singh, and Mir Munshi Gobind Chand His Highness Raja Sham Singh Bahadur, was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Salute.

The Raja, aged 14 years, has received the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has judicial inferior powers.

IV.—SUKET.

SUKET is situated on the south of Mandi. It covers an area of 420 square miles and contains a population of 45,858 souls. Revenue is Rs 67,754, and the annual nazzirana is Rs. 11,000. The military force consists of 40 cavalry and 500 infantry.

Like the two previous States, this principality of Suket fell into the possession of the English by the treaty of Lahor. Full sovereignty was conceded to Raja Uggar Sen, a Rajput, on condition of his paying to Government an annual tribute of Rs. 11,000. The Raja was also granted the right of adoption. Uggar Sen died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son Ruddar Sen, the present prince.

Uggar Sen.

Ruddar Sen.

His Highness Raja Ruddar Sen Bahadur was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The Raja, aged 50 years, has been deposed by Government on the 5th April 1878, for misconduct. He is to be succeeded by his son who may be also entitled to a salute of 11 guns attached to the chiefship of this State. The chief has judicial inferior powers.

His son.

Salute.

V.—BAHAWALPUR.

The principality of Bahawalpur occupies a narrow strip of land extending for 300 miles along the left bank of the Satlej; Chinab and Indas successively. The soil is fertile near these rivers; but the eastern part is covered by a sandy plain which runs over nearly half the length of the country. The area is 22,000 square miles, and the population 500,000 souls. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 20,00,000. The military force consists of 12 field guns, 99 artillerymen, 300 cavalry and 2,493 infantry and police.

The origin of this State is ascribed to Daud Khan, an inhabitant of Shikarpur in Sindh. Driven from his native country by the persecutions of the Daurani Emperor of Kabul, Daud sought refuge in the sandy plain to the east of th Indas. Here he settled himself with his followers and with their aid brought the neighbouring country under subjection. His son Mubarik added to these conquests the district of Khandal which he conquered from the Bhatis. Bahawal Khan who followed Mubarik still further enlarged the possessions to which he succeeded and built the city of Bahawalpur from which the State derives its name. In 1780, Bahawalpur was attacked by an army sent by the Emperor of Kabul and Bahawal Khan finding himself unable to cope with the invaders made his submission and acknowledged the

Daud Khan.

Mubarik.

Bahawal Khan.

Sadik Muhammad Khan. supremacy of the Emperor. His son and successor Sadik Muhammad Khan however taking advantage of the dismemberment of the Daurani Empire which soon followed, threw off the yoke of Kabul and proclaimed himself independent.

Sadik Muhammad Khan was succeeded by his son Nawab Bahawal Khan II.

Bahawal Khan II. This prince stood in constant dread of Ranjit Singh whose growing power put the neighbouring chiefs in an agony of consternation; and he made frequent applications to the British Government for protection against the encroachments of the Sikh Chieftain. These were refused at the time; in

Treaties. 1833, however, a commercial treaty was concluded with Bahawalpur by which the independence of the Nawab within his own territory was recognised. In 1838, the British Government undertook the restoration of Shah Suja to Kabul. A treaty was entered into with the Nawab Bahawal Khan II., by which he "placed himself under the supremacy of, and bound himself to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, receiving its protection and being recognised as the absolute ruler of his country." During the Afghan war the Nawab rendered every assistance in his power and received by way of reward the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhung Bara. In the second Sikh war, Bahawal Khan II. fought with the English troops at Multan, and was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of Rs. 1,00,000 annually. He died in 1852, leaving the throne to his third son Muhammad Sadik Khan in supercession of the eldest

Muhammad Sadik Khan, deposed by Fatteh Khan. Fatteh Khan. But the latter could not bear to see his younger brother placed on the throne; he collected an army and backed by the principal officers of the State deposed Muhammad Sadik Khan and was recognised as Nawab. The deposed chief applied to the British Government for assistance, but Government refused to interfere in such a cause, and Muhammad Sadik Khan was obliged to relinquish his claims to the throne and reside in British territory with an allowance of Rs. 1,600 a month.

Nawab Fatteh Khan died in 1858, and was succeeded by his son

Bahawal Khan III. Rahim Yar Muhammad *alias* Bahawal Khan III. During the short reign of this prince Bahawalpur presented a scene of cruelty and oppression; and his death, which happened on

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Mubarik.

Bahawal Khan.

Very little is known of the history of this State previous to the reign of Sahib Singh, who ascended the throne in 1781. The independence of the Cis-Satlej States was, at this time, threatened by Ranjit Singh, king of Lahor. Sahib Singh with the neighbouring chiefs appealed to the English for protection. This was granted to him on condition of supplying troops in time of war (1809). Sahib Singh died in 1813, and was succeeded by Karam Singh. During the Nepal war, Maharaja Karam Singh assisted the English with troops; and on its termination, obtained from Government portions of the Keonthal and Bhagat States on payment of Rupees 2,80,000. In 1830, he exchanged the hill territory of Simla for three villages in pargannah Barauli. He died after a prosperous reign of thirty-two years (1845).

Sahib Singh.

Karam Singh.

His son Maharaja Narindar Singh succeeded him on the throne. During the whole of his reign, the Maharaja proved himself a faithful ally of the British Government and in the year 1846, obtained a large accession of territory, yielding a revenue of Rupees 30,000 for his services during the Sikh war, and in the year following received an additional grant of land confiscated from the Lahor Darbar, in consideration of his having abolished all customs and transit duties. A sannad was also granted to him, confirming him in his hereditary and acquired possessions. During the Sepoy mutiny, Maharaja Narindar Singh assisted the English with money and troops and received besides other rewards, the Narnoul Division of the Jajhar territory, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,00,000 on condition of political and military service in time of general danger. In 1860, a new sannad was granted to him on very favorable conditions; by this the English Government conferred on him among other things, the right *of adoption, and gave up all claims to tribute on account of revenue*, service or otherwise. More recently another sannad was granted, making over to him certain lands in liquidation of debts due to him by the British Government. On the 1st of November 1861, the Maharaja was created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died on the 11th November 1862, and was succeeded by his son Mahendra Singh, then twelve years of age.

Narindar Singh.

Assists the English during the mutiny.

In 1870, Maharaja Mahendar Singh having attained his majority, assumed the full administration of the State; and in 1871, was invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The whole of this Maharaja's reign was devoted to the improvement of Pattiala. Among other things, he introduced a regular system of land revenue, and adopted strict measures for the improvement of sanitation in his territory. He also established 86 schools and nine hospitals in different parts of the country, exclusive of a college and a hospital at Pattiala. A telegraph office was also established by him in the State, and a sum exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 expended for the construction of a splendid building, called "Mahendar Serai," for the convenience of travellers. But the greatest work of general utility executed by him is a canal extending to the Satlej. His charitable acts are also many in number. He gave Rs, 10,000 to the Relief Committee of Bengal, and offered a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 for Famine expenditure to the Government of India. He also endowed the Panjab University College with Rs. 1,06,351 for founding Scholarships in commemoration of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred's visit to the Panjab, and as memorials of Sir Donald McLeod and the late lamented Lord Mayo.

Mahendar Singh.

His charitable acts.

His Highness Sri Maharaja Mahendar Singh Mahendar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was present at the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, on the 23rd December 1875. He was also present at the grand reception of native princes and at the Grand Chapter of the Star of India. He received a cordial reception at the hands of the Prince, who paid him a return visit at his residence in Calcutta, and another at Pattiala, while on his way to Agra.

The Prince of Wales visits Pattiala.

On the 14th April 1876, the Maharaja died suddenly of heat appoplexy at the early age of 26, leaving two infant sons. The elder Tikaji Rajendar Singh has been installed as Maharaja. His Excellency Lord Lytton assisted at the ceremony of installation, and presented the young Maharaja with a handsome sword and jewels sent by our Most Gracious Empress. Owing to the minority of the Maharaja the State is at present under the management of

Tikaji Rajendar Singh.

Regency Council consisting of Sirdar Deva Singh, Nazim Namdar Khan Bahadur, Chaudhuri Charat Ram, Khalifa Said Muhammad Husain Khan Bahadur and Mir Munshi Khan Bahadur.

Salute.

His Highness Maharaja Tikaji Rajendar Singh Bahadur is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, and is now about seven years of age. His Highness has judicial powers of life and death.

Sirdar Atar Singh Bahadur, Zaildar, Pattiala, and member of the Senate of the Panjab University College at Lahor, received the title of "Mulaz-ul-ulama-o-ul-Fazal" at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877.

II.—JHIND.

This principality lies to the south of Pattiala. It embraces an area of 1,236 square miles, and contains a population of 3,11,000 souls. The entire revenue is between six and seven lakhs of Rupees. A contingent of 25 horsemen is furnished annually to the British Government. The military force consists of four field and six other guns, 79 artillerymen, 200 cavalry, and 1,600 infantry.

Gajpat Singh.

The ruling family of Jhind claims a close affinity to that of Pattiala; both being descended from one common ancestor, and the foundation of the States being simultaneous. Gajpat Singh, the first Raja of Jhind held his possessions under grants from the Emperors of Delhi, and enlarged them by conquests. He died in 1789, and was succeeded by his son Bagh Singh. It was during the reign of this prince that the relations of the State with the British Government first commenced.

Bagh Singh.

His connection with the English.

After the overthrow of the Mahrattas in 1805, Bagh Singh offered his allegiance to the English, and assisted Lord Lake in his pursuit of Holkar, and as a reward, the British Government confirmed him in the possession of his paternal territories, and conferred on him for life only, the parganahs of Kharkonda and Bhawani, each yielding about Rs. 25,000 per annum, together with a portion of Barsat Faridpur, in Panipat.

Fatteh Singh.

Bagh Singh was succeeded in 1819 by Fatteh Singh, who died after a short reign of three years, leaving the throne to Sangat Singh (1822). The reign of this prince extending over

twelve years is not marked by any important event. He died without issue in 1834, and as he left no near relative to succeed him, the British Government declared the principality escheated. Subsequently however, Sarup Singh, who was a distant kinsman of the deceased chief, laid claims to the family-possessions, which were eventually admitted, and he was installed as Raja. But the accession of territory obtained by the former Rajas, amounting nearly to one-half of the principality, was annexed to the British dominions, so that Sarup Singh succeeded only to the "first conquests made by his ancestor, Gajpat Singh, added to the later grants of the British Government." Raja Sarup Singh always evinced a strong desire to meet the wishes of the British Government; and though himself a Sikh, yet during the Sikh war he remained firm in his allegiance to the English. He relinquished all right of levying customs and transit duties throughout his dominions, and for this act obtained from Government a grant of land worth about Rs. 1,000 annually, to be held by him and his heirs in perpetuity. In 1857, the Sepoy mutiny having broke out, Sarup Singh, at the requisition of the British Government, marched against the mutineers with his troops. He took up his station before Delhi, and assisted the English army in re-occupying the city. In consideration of his valuable services on this occasion he received an additional grant of territory yielding Rs. 1,16,800 per annum, "on condition of fidelity and military and political service in time of difficulty and danger." In 1860, a sannad was conferred on him, granting him the right of adoption and guaranteeing him in the free and unreserved possession of his ancestral territories as well as those bestowed on him and his predecessors by the British Government. At the same time a portion of the Kanoud Tehsil of the Jajhar territory was made over to him, on payment of Rs. 3,70,000 as Nazzarana. In January 1864, Sarup Singh breathed his last, and was succeeded by Raghbir Singh, the present Raja. This prince visited Calcutta in December 1875, and was present at the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He attended the Grand Chapter of the Star of India, held on 1st January 1876, where he was invested by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander

Sarup Singh.

His services during mutiny.

Raghbir Singh.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Calcutta.

of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness Raja Sir Raghbir Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., was present at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the most honorable title of "Counsellor of the Empress" with an increase of salute from 11 to 13 guns. *His Highness the Raja has also been declared to be* an *ex-officio* and for life, Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878.

Increase of salute.

His Highness Farzand Dilband; Rasekhal Itgad; Daulat Inglishia; Raja Sir Raghbir Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress, &c., has judicial powers of life and death, and is now 45 years of age.

III.—NABHA.

The territory of Nabha consists of detached portions, of which the largest is a long and narrow strip lying to the north of Pattiala. The total area of the State is 863 square miles and population 300,000 souls. The estimated revenue is Rs. 6,50,000. A contingent of 50 horsemen is due annually for imperial service. The army consists of 12 *field and 10 other guns, 50 artillerymen, 500 cavalry and 1,250 infantry.*

The princes of Nabha are descended from Tilok, eldest son of Chaudhuri Phul. The first connection of the State with the British Government dates as early as the year 1809, when the Raja Jeswant Singh was taken under English protection. But his son, Devindar Singh, who succeeded him in 1810, violated the conditions of the treaty, and sided with the Sikhs in the first Sikh war. For this, he was deposed; one-fourth of his possessions was confiscated and equally divided between the Rajas of Pattiala and Faridkot, and the remainder conferred on his son Bharpur Singh who was acknowledged as Raja. Raja Bharpur "made ample amends for his father's lapse" by espousing the cause of the British Government during the Sepoy mutiny. He supplied Government with troops and provisions, and received in reward a portion of the Jajhar territory, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,06,000 per annum, on condition of political and military service in times of danger. In 1860, a sanad similar to those granted to the Rajas of Pattiala and Jhind, was conferred on him, and in 1862, he was guaranteed the right of adop-

Jeswant Singh.

Devindar Singh.

Bharpur Singh.

Assists the English during mutiny.

tion. Subsequently, portions of the parganuahs of Kanoad and Budwanah in the district of Jajhar were made over to the Raja, on payment of a Nazzarana of Rs. 9,50,500. He died in November 1863, and was succeeded by his younger brother Bhagwan Singh.

Bhagwan Singh.

The reign of this prince has been a peaceful and prosperous one. Like his brother he has been a steady and faithful adherent of the British Government. Raja Bhagwan Singh died in May 1871, without issue and was succeeded by a collateral relative, Hira Singh of Badrakhan, a feudatory of Jhind.

Hira Singh.

His Highness Raja Hira Singh Mahendar Bahadur was present at the levee, held in the Panjab in honor of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and received a cordial reception from the Prince who paid him a return visit. His Highness the Raja also attended the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and was honored with an increase of salute from 11 to 13 guns. His Highness has judicial powers of life and death, and is now 36 years of age.

Increase of Salute.

IV.—KALSIA.

The area of Kalsia is 155 square miles, and the population 62,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,30,000 per annum. The military force consists of 50 cavalry, 260 infantry, three guns, and eight artillerymen.

In 1809, Jodh Singh accepted British protection, and since that time he proved himself faithful to the British Government. He was succeeded by Sirdar Sobha Singh, who was also faithfully attached to the engagements made by his predecessor with Lord Lake. Sirdar Sobha Singh died on the 14th February 1858, and was succeeded by his son, Lehna Singh. This Chief received a sannad, conferring on him the right of adoption. He died on the 19th February 1869, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Bishen Singh, then 15 years of age. Owing to the minority of this chief, the State was at first managed by a British officer, assisted by two others selected from the Kalsia and Jhind States, but its management was subsequently transferred to the hands of a Nazim under the control of the Commissioner of Umballa. His Highness Sirdar Bishen Singh

Jodh Singh.

Sobha Singh.

Lehna Singh.

Bishen Singh.

Bahadur, has now attained majority and assumed the administration of the State. His Highness the Sirdar was present at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and is now 25 years of age. His Highness possesses sovereign powers in his own territories, but capital sentences require confirmation.

V.—MALER KOTLA.

This is an old Muhammadan State. The area is 165 square miles. Population 46,200 souls. Revenue Rs. 2,50,000. The military force consists of 120 cavalry, 250 infantry, five field guns, and eleven artillerymen.

"The family originally came from Kabul. The ancestors of the present chief occupied positions of trust in the Sahoal [illegible] under the Moghal Emperors, and gradually became independent, as the Moghal Dynasty sank into decay."

Early History.

In 1803, the chief of Maler Kotla joined Lord Lake with his followers and accepted British protection (1809). On the 5th March 1862, Nawab Sekander Ali Khan received a sanad assuring him, "that any succession in his State which may be, in conformity with the Muhammadan law, will be accepted." He died without issue on the 16th July 1871, and was succeeded by Ibrahim Ali Khan, the present Chief.

Sekander Ali Khan.

Ibrahim Ali Khan.

His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur has established [illegible] schools in his State, of which [illegible] own Kotla, and five in the State villages, of which two are [illegible] in the [illegible] has also been established by him, and the medicines for the [illegible] brought annually from the Allahabad Government Medical Depot. The Nawab has not only given away a large sum for the construction of a [illegible] road from his State to Ludhiana, but also for [illegible] cleaning the streets and markets of the town [illegible] free from refuse and [illegible] Health [illegible] of his subjects and in the [illegible] He also takes great interest in the [illegible] The Criminal [illegible] of works of [illegible] [illegible] to the English law. The Nawab personally hears [illegible] [illegible] (Maj [illegible]) and [illegible]

tion. Subsequently, portions of the parganuahs of Kanoad and Budwanah in the district of Jajhar were made over to the Raja, on payment of a Nazzarana of Rs. 9,50,500. He died in November 1863, and was succeeded by his younger brother Bhagwan Singh.

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Hira Singh.

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Increase of Salute.

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Jodh Singh.

Sobha Singh.

Lehna Singh.

Bishen Singh.

Lord Lake conferred on Abdul Sammad Khan, an Afghan, the territory of Dujana and some other estates in perpetuity as a reward for his good services during the Mahratta war "on condition of fidelity to the British Government and military service when required."

Abdul Sammad Khan.

His Highness Nawab Muhammad Sadat Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, the present chief, is third in descent to Abdul Sammad Khan. His Highness the Nawab was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The Nawab has received the right of adoption, and is now 39 years of age. His Highness is required to furnish a contingent of 200 horse if called upon by Government.

Sadat Ali Khan.

II.—LOHARU.

The area of Loharu is 285 square miles, and contains a population of 22,000 souls. The estimated revenue is Rs. 66,000. The army consists of 11 field guns, 55 cavalry, and 180 infantry including police and artillerymen.

Ahmed Baksh Khan, an Afghan, the founder of this family, was a Vakil of the Raja of Alwar from whom he received Lōharu in perpetuity. The Parganna of Ferozpur was also conferred on him by Lord Lake "on condition of fidelity and military service."

Ahmed Baksh Khan.

Ahmed Baksh Khan died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son Shams-ud-din Khan. This chief was executed in 1835, for the murder of Mr. Fraser, the Governor General's Agent at Delhi, and the district of Ferozpur was also confiscated by Government. The Parganna of Loharu was, however, only made over to his brothers Amin-ud-din Khan and Zein-ud-din Khan. The latter was afterwards deprived of all share in the management of the State on account of his constant disputes with his brother Amin-ud-din Khan, but a sum of Rupees 18,000 per annum was allowed to him. During the mutiny of 1857, the conduct of these two brothers was highly suspicious and they were placed under surveillance after the capture of Delhi, but were soon released and *reinstated* to their respective positions.

Shams-ud-din Khan.

Amin-ud-din Khan and Zein-ud-din Khan.

Amin-ud-din Khan died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son Ala-ud-din Ahmed Khan, the present chief. His Highness Nawab Ala ud-din Ahmed Khan Sahib Bahadur received the hereditary title of Nawab from the British Government. His Highness the Nawab was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and His Excellency Lord Lytton hailed him as "brother poet" for his having composed some verses suitable for that grand occasion. The Nawab has received the right of adoption, and is now 46 years of age. His Highness is required to furnish a contingent of 200 horse if wanted by Government.

Ala-ud-din Ahmed Khan.

III.—PATAUDI.

This State consists of 41 villages adjoining the district of Gurgaon. It has an area of 50 square miles and contains a population of about 21,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 81,000. The military force consists of six guns, 11 artillerymen, 40 cavalry, and 100 infantry.

Faiztalb Khan received the Parganna of Pataudi from Lord Lake in perpetual Jaghir as a reward for his services in an action against Holkar.

Faiztalb Khan.

His Highness Nawab Muhammad Mukhtar Husain Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, the present chief, is the third in descent to Faiztalb Khan. His Highness the Nawab was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The Nawab has received the right of adoption. His Highness is at present 23 years of age, but the State is managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon. His Highness the Nawab is required to furnish the British Government with a force of 400 horse, if wanted.

Muhammad Mukhtar Husain Ali Khan.

Chapter V.—Hill States.

(Alphabetically arranged.)

I. Baghal.—Area 124 square miles. Population 22,000 souls Revenue Rupees 60,000. The military force consists of 20 cavalry, 200 infantry, and one field gun. His Highness Raja Kishen Singh, a Puar Rajput, aged 62 years, is the present Chief. He received the title of Raja in 1873.

II. BAGHAT.—Area 124 square miles. Population 10,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 8,000. The military force consists of 35 men. His Highness Rana Dhalip Singh, a Rajput, aged 20 years, is the present Chief.

III. BASHAHER.—Area 3,320 square miles. Population 90,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 50,000. His Highness Raja Shamshier Singh, the present Chief, is a Rajput. He is now 37 years of age.

IV. BHAJJI.—Area 96 square miles. Population 19,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 23,000. The military force consists of 50 men. His Highness Rana Bahadur Singh, a Rajput, aged 55 years, is the present Chief.

V. BIJAH.—Area four square miles. Population 800 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,000. Tribute Rs. 180. The military force consists of 20 men. His Highness Udai Chand, a Rajput, aged 51 years, is the present Thakur.

VI. BULSAIN.—Area 51 square miles. Population 6,000 souls. Revenue *Rs. 7,000. Tribute Rs. 1,180. The military force consists of 50 men. His* Highness Rana Bhup Singh, a Rajput, aged 58 years, is the present Chief.

VII. DHAMI.—Area $26\frac{3}{8}$ square miles. Population 5,500 souls. Revenue Rs. 8,000. The military force consists of 100 men. His Highness Rana Fatteh Singh, a Rajput, aged 26 years, is the present Chief.

VIII. DHARKUTI.—Area five square miles. Population 700 souls. Revenue Rs. 600. Rana Ram Singh, a Rajput, aged 64 years, is the present Chief.

IX. HINDOR OR NALAGHAR.—Area 256 square miles. Population 70,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 90,000. Tribute Rs. 5,000. The army consists of two field and two other guns, and 12 artillerymen, 500 infantry and 125 cavalry. His Highness Raja Mean Uggur Singh, the present Chief, is a Rajput. He is now 75 years old.

X. JUBAL.—Area 288 square miles. Population 40,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 30,000, The military force consists of 550 men including police. His Highness Rana Karm Chand, a Rajput, aged 44 years, is the present Chief.

XI. KAHLUR (Bilaspur).—Area 448 square miles. Population 60,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,00,000. The army consists of 14 field and six other guns and 20 artilllerymen and 880 infantry.

Hira Chand assists the English during the mutiny.

His Highness Raja Hira Chand, the present chief, is also a Rajput. He assisted the British troops during the mutiny of 1857, and received a dress of honor worth Rs. 5,000. His Highness the Raja was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. He is now 44 years of age and has judicial inferior powers. The

Salute.

Raja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

XII. KEUNTAL.—Area 116 square miles. Population 50,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 60,000. The army consists of two field guns, eight artillerymen; and 100 infantry and police. His Highness Raja Mahender Sain, the present Chief, belongs to the Rajput family. He is now 52 years of age. There are some other petty States subordinate to Keuntal, *viz*, Ghund, Khairi, Koti, Madhan, Ratesh, and Theog

(*a*) GHUND.—Area three square miles. Population 1,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,000. Thakur Kishen Singh, aged 24 years, is the present Chief. He pays an annual tribute of Rs. 250 to the Chief of Keuntal.

(*b*) KHAIRI.—Thakur of Khairi pays an annual tribute of Rs. 250 to the Chief of Keuntal.

(*c*) KOTI.—Area 36 square miles. Population 2,500 souls. Revenue Rs. 6,000. Rana Bishen Chand, aged 44 years, is the present Chief. He is a Rajput, and was raised to the rank of Rana for his services during the mutiny. He pays an annual tribute of Rs. 500 to the Raja of Keuntal.

(*d*) MADHAN.—Area 13 square miles. Population 1,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,600. Thakur Bishen Chand, a Rajput, aged 38 years, is the present Chief.

(*e*) RATESH.—Area three square miles. Population 437 souls. Revenue Rs. 200. Thakur Ram Singh, a Rajput, aged 59 years, is the present Chief.

(*f*) THEOG.—Area 10 square miles. Population 3,000 souls. Revenue Rs 3,300. *Thakur Hari Chand, a Rajput, aged 44 years, is the* present Chief. He pays an annual tribute of Rs. 500 to the Raja of Keuntal.

XIII. KOTHAR.—Area 20 square miles. Population 4,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 5,000. His Highness Rana Jai Chand, a Rajput, aged 34 years, is the present Chief.

XIV. KUMHARSAIN.—Area 90 square miles Population 10,000 souls Revenue Rs. 10,000. His Highness Rana Hira Singh, a Rajput, aged 29 years, is the present Chief.

XV. KUNHIAR.—Area eight square miles Population 2,300 souls. Revenue Rs. 4,000. Tribute Rs. 180. His Highness Tegh Singh, a Rajput, aged 45 years, is the present Thakur.

XVI. MAILOG.—Area 48 square miles Population 9,000 souls. Revenue Rs 10,000. Tribute Rs. 1,440 The military force consists of 75 men. His Highness Dhulip Chand, a Rajput, aged 50 years, is the present Thakur.

Sah Bahadur, the head of the Gurkha tribe. Formerly the British Government had commercial relations with Nepal, but since 1767 there have been several campaigns against the Gurkhas and the treaties and negociations which were made from time to time, proved to a certain extent disadvantageous to the British interests until the rise of Jang Bahadur to the office of prime minister of Nepal in 1846.

Jang Bahadur became prime minister.

Jang Bahadur visited England in 1850, and since that time the British Government have had more intimate relations with Nepal and have become much more friendly. On the 23rd February 1855, a treaty was made with His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraj Surendra Bikram Sah Bahadur for the surrender of heinous offenders, &c. In *1856*, *Jang Bahadur was created a Maharaja by* His Majesty the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal. During the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, Maharaja Jang Bahadur rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, "in the re-occupation of Goruckpur, *the re-capture of* Lucknow *and the subsequent capture* of the rebels who infested the Terai." In recognition of these services, Maharaja Jang Bahadur was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath and the British Government made over to His Majesty the Maharaja of Nepal, the tract of territory on the Oudh Frontier which had been ceded to the British Government in 1816.

Treaty.

Assists the English during the mutiny.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Nepal in March 1876, and a Grand Darbar was held, at which Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur presented the Prince with a *Karita* (address) from His Majesty the Maharaja of Nepal which expressed his "satisfaction at the Royal visit and conveyed assurances of his attachment." The prince killed about 28 tigers as also some bears, leopards, &c., during his stay in Nepal. The prince thanked Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur for the hospitality shewn to him and handed him a letter in reply to the *Karita* sent through him by His Majesty the Maharaja himself. Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur said to the Prince at the time of His Royal Highness's departure from Nepal that, "from now and for ever all we have, are yours, our men, our money, our lives." Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I. was entitled to a

The Prince of Wales visits Nepal.

personal salute of 19 guns at the Delhi Darbar. He suddenly died at Pathorghatta in Terai on Sunday, the 25th February 1877, and his brother Sir Ranodhar Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. is appointed in his place.

Ranodhar Singh, the present prime minister.

An ambassador from His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraj Surendra Bikram Sah Bahadur was present as spectator at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Majesty the Maharaja is now 46 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Salute.

II.—SIKKIM.

The mountainous tract of Sikkim known as "Dinjong" is bounded on the north by Thibet, on the east by Bhutan, on the west by Nepal, and on the south by the Rammam and Ranjit Rivers. The area is 1,550 square miles, and the population not exceeding 7,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 7,000.

In 1814-15, the British Government assisted the Raja of Sikkim by expelling the Gurkhas out of his dominions and making over to him the country lying between the Mechi and the Tista which had been ceded to the Honorable East India Company by the Maharaja of Nepal. On the 1st February 1835, the Raja of Sikkim presented the Hill Territory of Darjiling to the British Government at the request of the Governor General and received as compensation from Government an annual allowance of Rs. 3,000 in 1841, and a further sum of Rs. 3,000 in 1846, making a total of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

The English assists the Raja.

During the course of ten years, the population of Darjiling rose from 100 souls to 10,000, which gave birth to constant jealousy on the part of the Dewan to the Raja, who managed to send private emissaries to alarm the new British subjects and to kidnap some of them for the purpose of being sold as slaves. In 1849, Dr. Hooker, and Dr. Campbell the Superintendent of Darjiling, went to Sikkim with the permission of Government, but they were suddenly seized and taken prisoners with a view to force the latter officer to give up all claims "for the surrender of criminals; to make

Jealousy of the Dewan.

him while in durance; agree to the dictation of the Dewan regarding the giving up of escaped slaves; and to detain him until these enforced conditions should be sanctioned by Government." The matter was soon brought to the notice of the Governor General who informed the Raja that none of his wishes will be confirmed by Government, and that his "head should answer for it if a hair of the head of Dr. Campbell or Dr. Hooker were hurt." The Raja being much frightened at this intelligence, released the two prisoners on the 24th December 1849, without doing any injury to them, but the British Government not being satisfied with his character sent an avenging force to Sikkim in February 1850, and the result of which was the dismissal of the Dewan from his office; the stoppage of the annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 to the Raja and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai as well as the portion of the Sikkim Hills between the Rammam River, the great Ranjit and the Tista, and the Nepal Frontier. After the termination of this expedition there was every sign of peace and tranquility with the Raja for upwards of nine years, but the dismissed Dewan instigated his wife an illegitimate daughter of the Raja to adopt means for continuing the practice of kidnapping the British subjects from the Hill Territory of Darjiling and its neighbouring places. During the months of April and May 1860, two cases of kidnapping were again reported to Government, and as all endeavours to restore the British subjects were made in vain, the Governor General in Council determined to dispossess the Raja of the territory situated on the north of the Rammam River, and on the west of the great Ranjit, and to retain it till the restitution of the British subjects and the surrender of the criminals, &c.

His dismissal.

On the 1st November 1860, the superintendent of Darjiling first crossed the Rammam River, but he was forced to retreat from Rinchingpung. Lieutenant Colonel Gawler was, therefore, sent with a strong body of troops accompanied by the Honorable Ashley Eden as Envoy and Special Commissioner, and they advanced up to the Tista, but His Highness Maharaja Sekeong Kuzu acceeded to all the terms proposed by Lord Canning, the Governor General, and a new treaty was accordingly concluded on the

Sekeong Kuzu.

28th March 1861. In 1862, the British Government restored to the Maharaja the allowance of Rs. 6,000 ceased in 1850, and which was enhanced in 1868 to Rs. 9,000, and in 1873 to Rs. 12,000 on the 'understanding that it was granted without any reference to the increased value of Darjiling and purely as a mark of consideration for the Maharaja." In 1874, His Highness Maharaja Sekeong Kuzu died, and was succeeded by his half-brother Thotab Namguay.

Thotab Namguay.

His Highness Maharaja Thotab Namguay Bahadur, being unable to hold a Darbar in his own capital on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, sent all his chief officers to attend the reading of the Proclamation at Darjiling on the 1st January 1877. His Highness the Maharaja has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. He is now 19 years of age.

Salute

III.—BHUTAN.

The independent State of Bhutan is bounded on the north by the main chain of the Himalayas, on the east by tracts of country occupied by some savage mountainous tribes, on the west by Sikkim and Darjiling, and on the south by Assam, Goalpara, and Kuch Behar. The area is about 2,000 square miles, and the population does not exceed 60,000 souls.

The country is nominally governed by a "temporal and spiritual head, called the Dharm Raja, supposed by the Bhutanis to be a divinity in human shape, but the affairs of the State, are really conducted by a functionary styled the Deb Raja, who is elected by the *penlows* (chiefs) every three years from among themselves."

Dharm Raja and the Deb Raja.

The British Government had its first campaign with Bhutan in the year 1772 to assist the Raja of Kuch Behar. The British troops drove the Bhutiahs out of Kuch Behar, and pursued them so furiously into the Hills that they were compelled to ask for protection from Thibet, and the Thibetian Government addressed the Government of India in their favor, and in consequence a treaty of peace was con-

cluded on the 25th April 1774. Since that time, there have been no other campaigns with the Bhutiahs until the occupation of Assam, which connected the British and Bhutan frontiers. The British Government took possession of the Doars or Passes which lie at the foot of the Bhutia Hills, but certain engagements were also made with the Deb Raja of Bhutan to put a stop to all future aggressions on British Territory.

Gantem Namlege Salute. His Majesty Gantem Namlege is the present Raja of Bhutan. His Majesty the Raja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

SECTION II.—RAJPUTANA.

Chapter I.—Mewar or Udaipur.

THIS State is situated to the south-east of Jodhpur. It covers an area of 11,614 square miles, and contains a population of 1,161,400 souls. The Revenue is Rs. 64,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 is paid annually to the British Government as tribute, and Rs. 50,000 for the support of the Bhil corps. The military force consists of 263 guns, 1,338 artillerymen, 6,240 cavalry, and 13,900 infantry.

Mewar is the most ancient of the Rajput States. Its princes stand foremost in rank and dignity among the Hindu Chiefs of Rajputana, and it is their glory that while most of the ancient Rajput States have dwindled into nothing or only exist in name, they still rule over nearly the same extent of territory which their ancestors possessed eight hundred years ago, when the Mahmud of Ghizni first crossed the waters of the Indus. It is also their boast that they never sullied their honor by matrimonial alliances with the Muhammadans, and renounced all affinity with those families who had disgraced themselves by such conditions. The princes of Mewar are called Ranas.

Origin of the State from Rama.

The origin of this ancient State is involved in obscurity. According to the most popular tradition, the family is descended from Rama, the celebrated hero of Ramayan, one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, is said to have founded a principality at Ballabipur in the peninsula of Gujrat, about the middle of the second century of the Christian era. In 524 A. D. the Ballabi princes were driven out of their capital by an army of invaders from beyond the Indas. They then emigrated from Gujrat and established themselves at Idar. Nine princes ruled over Idar, the last of whom was treacherously murdered by the Bhils, leaving a son, a boy of three years, who was destined afterwards to play a conspicuous part in the annals of his country.

Bappa, the founder.

This prince known in history as the renowned Bappa, defeated the Bhils, recovered his paternal dominion from their hands, and founded the city of Chitor (A. D. 728) where he fixed his seat of Government. From him are lineally descended the present family of Udaipur princes.

The Muhammadans.

The early history of Mewar is one of continued struggles with foreign invaders for its self-defence. " From the time of its foundation it had to maintain its existence by force of arms." Among these invaders, the most powerful were the Muhammadans. Their first invasions were predatory incursions, and could make little or no impression on the State; but when they became firmly established in India, they carried on the contest systematically; it then became a contest for dominion. At first the Ranas held out bravely, but centuries of repeated attacks rendered them weak, and they gradually succumbed under the superior force of their adversaries, as will be seen further on. Now to return.

Samarsi.

Twenty-three kings succeeded Bappa on the throne of Chitor in the space of five centuries. After them came Samarsi, a prince brave in war, wise in council, and revered and beloved by all his subjects. He joined his brother-in-law, Pirthi Raj, in repelling an attack of the Tartars, who had advanced upon Delhi, and was killed in the battle which ensued (1209).

Lakhansi. Rana Lakhansi the eleventh prince after Samarsi, ascended the throne in 1275. During his reign Chitor was attacked by Alla-ud-din, Emperor of Delhi. The Rana and his sons died in its defence and Chitor fell in the hands of the Muhammadans (1303). It was, however, recovered by Hamir I, nephew of the late king (1313) who also defeated and took prisoner the successor of Alla-ud-din, whom he released on payment of a heavy ransom. In the course of a long reign Hamir re-established his dominion over the whole of Mewar, and revived the ancient glories of Rajputana. The country is said to have prospered greatly under his mild and paternal rule. He died in the flower of his age in 1365, and was succeeded by his son Khaitsi Rana, "a worthy successor of the great father," who extended his dominions by conquest and even routed an army of the Emperor Humayun at Bakral. Unfortunately he was killed in a quarrel with his vassal of Bunaoda in 1373.

Chitor captured by Alla-ud-din.

Recovered by Hamir. I.

Khaitsi Rana.

His son Lakha Rana succeeded to the throne, and like his father and grand-father, Lakha was an able warrior. He defeated Muhammad Shah Lodi king of Delhi in a pitched battle, but was slain while pursuing the routed Muhammadans. His son Makalji Rana was murdered after a short reign (1419) and was succeeded by Kumbho Rana, one of the ablest princes who has ever sat upon the throne of Chitor. In 1440, Kumbho repelled an attack of the combined forces of the kings of Malwar and Gujrat, and subsequently defeated an army of the king of Delhi. After a prosperous reign of fifty years, he was unfortunately slain by his own son (1469).

Lakha Rana.

Makalji Rana.

Kumbho Rana.

The reigns of the next two princes Uda and Raomal, occupied 40 years. In 1509, Sanga Rana succeeded to the throne. This prince combined in himself all the brave and noble qualities of his race, and under him Mewar attained the summit of glory and prosperity. He stormed the fort of Rhintambor, defeated Mozaffer Shah of Gujrat who had marched against Chitor, and even obtained a victory over Emperor Baber at Kanua,

Uda and Raomal.

Sangā Rana.

His exploits.

near Sikri (1527). But his good fortune did not continue long; he was defeated by Baber in the following year in a severe contest which decided the fate of Chitor. Sanga Rana died full of grief and vexation (1529 A. D.).

Sanga Rana was the greatest prince of his race. In bravery, courage, and wisdom he surpassed all his predecessors, and with him the sun of Chitor's glory set never to rise again. His sons were all weak princes, and under them the power of Chitor rapidly declined. In 1568, the city was attacked by Akbar, the greatest of the Moghal Emperors of Delhi. Udai Singh, the reigning

Udai Singh.

monarch, fled to the forests of Rajpipli on the approach of the enemy, leaving the defence of the city to Jai Mal, chief of Bednor, a person of great courage and ability, who, with a handful of men, defended the fortress against the immense host of the Moghals, but unfortunately he was slain by a bolt from the bow of Akbar. De-

Fall of Chitor.

prived of its leader, Chitor fell an easy prey to the invaders, who plundered the city, burnt down the houses, and rased the walls and fortifications to the ground. The fall of Chitor was "the severest blow which had fallen for ages upon the royal house of Mewar."

Notwithstanding the fall of the capital, the royal family "retained the germ of independence in their wild fastnesses," and were

Pratap Rana

only seeking an opportunity for retrieving their disgrace. Rana Pratap Singh, son of Udai Singh, possessed many of the noble qualities of his grandfather Sanga. Unlike his father he was "an active and high spirited prince, and his perseverance was re-

Recovers Mewar and founds Udaipur.

warded with success." Before the death of Akbar he recovered all Mewar with the exception of Chitor and a few other places, and founded a new capital, which he named Udaipur after his unfortunate father. Pratap Rana died in 1597,

Amra Rana.

leaving the throne to his eldest son Amra. During this prince's reign Udaipur was subjected to frequent invasions of the Moghals, and Amra harrassed and weakened by their attacks at last sued for peace with the Emperor Jehanghir. He met with an honorable and generous reception from the Emperor Jehanghir and

all the country conquered since the time of Akbar was restored to him, and his son Karran raised to high military rank in the Moghal army.

Rana Karran Singh succeeded his father in 1616. He enjoyed a prosperous reign of twelve years. Karran Singh and his son Jagat Singh I. continued at peace with the Moghal Emperors, but his grand son Raj Singh who succeeded to the throne in 1654 was roused to rebellion by the arbitrary proceedings of Aurangzib. That monarch had imposed a poll-tax (Jezzia) on all unbelievers in the Muhammadan religion, and the whole population of Rajputana, resenting this odious impost, rose in arms (1676). Aurangzib marched in person against Udaipur with a large army, and the war continued with varied success till it was brought to a termination by Rana Jai Singh, son and successor of Raj Singh, who finding himself unable to cope with so powerful an adversary, made his submission. A treaty was concluded by which the Emperor renounced his right of imposing the Jezzia.

Ranna Karran Singh, Jagat Singh I., and Raj Singh.

Jai Singh.

Jai Singh died in A. D 1700. His son Rana Amra II., formed an alliance with the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, for mutual protection against the Muhammadans. These princes were also restored the privilege of marrying in the Udaipur family on condition, that the sons of the Udaipur princesses should be heirs to the throne in preference to children by other wives. This stipulation was productive of family quarrels among the Rajput princes, which finally led to the conquest of the country by the Mahrattas.

Amra II., forms a tripartite alliance.

Amrah II. was succeeded by his son Sangram Singh (1716). During a vigorous reign of 18 years this prince made the name of Mewar respected, and regained the greater part of the territories lost by his predecessors in wars with the Moghals. He died in 1734. With him the last sparks of Udaipur's greatness died out. His successor Jagat Singh II., "was too fond of pleasure to govern." He had a quarrel with the Raja of Jaipur, to punish whom he called in the aid of the Mahrattas, and as a reward for their services he made over to them the district of Rampura. Not content with

Sangram Singh.

Jagat Singh II.

The Mahrattas.

this acquisition, they began to work upon the fears of the imbecile Rana, and finally brought him to pay Rs. 1,60,000 annually as Chouth. Thus the Mahrattas obtained a firm footing in Udaipur.

Pratap Singh II.

Raj Singh II.

Arsi Singh.

Jagat Singh II. was succeeded in 1752 by Rana Pratap Singh II. This prince was followed in 1755 by Raj Singh II., who after a troublesome reign of seven years, during which Udaipur suffered greatly from repeated invasions of the Mahrattas, left the throne to Rana Arsi Singh. The overbearing temper of this haughty ruler as well as his insolent behaviour alienated the sympathies of his nobles, and they rose in open revolt. Sindhia, Holkar, and even the Raja of Jodhpur, taking advantage of this opportunity invaded Udaipur, and seized upon six important districts, besides carrying off an immense booty. Arsi was assassinated in 1772. His son, Rana Hamir II., was not more fortunate than his father. In six years of his reign, he lost as many districts, of which Rattangarh, Kheri, and Singauli were seized by Sindhia; and Jath, Bichor, and Naddomeh by Holkar.

Hamir II.

Bhim Singh.

Hamir II. was succeeded by his brother Rana Bhim Singh (1778). During his reign Udaipur was exposed to frequent inroads of the Mahrattas, and the Rana unable to oppose force by force was obliged to buy off their attacks by heavy contributions. This state of things was rendered worse when under the non-interference policy of Lord Cornwallis the British withdrew their influence from Rajputana (1806). Udaipur was now laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, Amir Khan, and the Pindaris. Cities were destroyed, fields devastated, and whole districts put to fire by these fierce invaders; the royal exchequer was drained and the people impoverished to meet their heavy exactions. The Rana was reduced to extreme distress; his authority was set at naught, and he himself exposed to the insults of his nobles and feudatories. In fact, the degeneration of Udaipur was complete.

Miserable state of the country.

In this miserable state the country was found when in 1817, "a remedy was at once applied." The British Government agreed to protect the Rana, and to use their best exertions for the restoration of the territories he had lost. The

Interference of the English.

Rana on his part engaged to acknowledge British Supremacy, to abstain from political correspondence, submit disputes to the arbitration of the English, and to pay one-fourth of the revenues of his State as tribute for five years and thereafter three-eighths in perpetuity.* At the same time it was agreed to appoint a British Agent who should reside at the court and see the fulfilment of these conditions. The first officer nominated was Colonel Tod. As the country was *utterly disorganised, he took the management of* affairs in his own hands, and in the course of three years, he effected a decided improvement in the State. The Mahrattas and other hordes of plunderers were expelled, the state of the country greatly improved and the revenue nearly doubled. But, when in 1826, he transferred the administration of Government to the native authorities, the country relapsed into its former helpless state. The Rana was involved in debt, "the revenues were anticipated," the British tribute fell in arrears, and extravagance and oppression became as great as they had been before.

Colonel Tod's measures.

Bhim Singh died in 1828, and was succeeded by Jowan Singh, a feeble character, given to debauchery and vice. During his reign the State was overwhelmed with debt and the tribute fell heavily into arrears. He died in 1838, bequeathing to his successor Rana Sirdar Singh an inheritance of debt, amounting to Rs. 19,67,500. Sirdar Singh was succeeded by his brother Sarup Singh (*1842*), who was engaged in continual contests with his feudatory chiefs on whose rights and privileges he attempted to encroach. The consequence was that the financial embarrassments of the State increased, and the British Government on repeated applications from the Rana, reduced the amount of tribute to two Lākhs of Rupees annually (1846).

Jowan Singh.

Sirdar Singh, and Sarup Singh.

Sarup Singh died in 1861, and was succeeded by his nephew Sambhu Singh, a boy about 17 years old. During his minority the administration of the State was first con-

Sambhu Singh.

* Aitchison's Treaties.

ducted by a Regency Council aided by the Political Agent; but owing to the misconduct of the members of the Regency Council, the management of the State was transferred to the Political Agent, assisted by two members.

His peaceful administration.

On attaining majority Maharana Sambhu Singh assumed the direct management of the State (1865). He was an able ruler. He settled the long-standing disputes with the feudatory chiefs, made friendly alliances with them, and by his mild and benevolent administration acquired the love and respect of his subjects generally. The country prospered greatly under him, and gave promise of further improvement. The British Government invested him with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and conferred on him the right of adoption. He died in 1874, at the early age of 27, to the universal regret of his people.

Sajjan Singh.

His nephew Sajjan Singh has been installed as Maharana. As this prince is a minor, the administration of the country is entrusted to a Council of Regency, composed of the two able ministers Mehta Gokul Chand and Urjun Singh Sahiwalla, and four members, nobles and sirdars, the Political Agent acting as president. The first care of these officers was to provide for the education of the young Maharana. Dewan Jani Behari Lal, than whom a better man could not be found, was appointed preceptor to His Highness. He is constant in his endeavours for the moral and intellectual culture of the prince, and under his tuition the prince is making satisfactory progress in English, Urdu, and Hindustani.

The excellent arrangements which the members of the Regency have made for the administration of the State, deserve commendation. Crimes of all kinds, especially dacoity, have greatly decreased. The police is in good working order, and is at present managed by Munshi Shamin Ali Khan. The administration of civil justice by Moulvi Abdul Rahman is efficient and gives general satisfaction. The school at Udaipur also thrives under the careful supervision of the Head Master, Mr. G. Baird and Moulvi Abdul Rahman Khan, the Persian teacher.

His Highness Maharana Sajjan Singh Bahadur was present at Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 8th

November 1875, and was received by the Prince on the following day at the grand reception of the native princes. The Prince paid him a return visit and after a short conversation shook hands with him. His Highness the Maharana was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received an increase of salute from 19 to 21 guns. The Maharana has judicial powers of life and death, and is now about 21 years of age.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

Increase of salute.

Both Mehta Panna Lal, junior minister Mewar State, and Rai Kothari Chakkan Lal, head of the Revenue Department and in charge of the State Treasury Mewar, received the title of "Rai" at the Delhi Darbar.

Chapter II.—Ambar or Jaipur.

This beautiful State is bounded on the north by Bikanir, Hissar, and Pattiala; on the east by Alwar and Bharatpur; on the south by Karauli, Gwaliar, Bundi, Tonk, Mewar, and Ajmir; and on the west by Kishengarh, Marwar, and Bikanir. It covers an area of 15,250 square miles, and contains a population of about 1,995,000 souls. The *gross revenue is Rs. 47,50,000, and the tribute is Rs 4,00,000.* The army consists of 768 artillerymen, 10,500 infantry, 3,530 cavalry, 4,096 *nagas*, and 78 guns.

The princes of Jaipur belong to the Kutchwa family, so called from the ancestor Kush, second son of Ram, ancient king of Ayodhya. Raja Nal, *a descendant of Kush, is said to have settled himself at* Narwar in the Central Provinces, towards the latter end of the third century of the Christian era. Dhola Rai, the thirty-fourth in descent from Nal, emigrated to Rajputana about the middle of the tenth century. The whole country to the east of Ajmir was at that time occupied by petty Rajput and Mina chiefs; several of these he defeated in battle, took possession of their territories, and laid the foundation of the Sovereign State now known as Ambar or Jaipur.

Dhola Rai, the founder.

Dhola Rai was succeeded by his son Kankal, who among other places, conquered from the Susawat Minas the city of Ambar (A. D. 1037); where he transferred the seat of Government. With a view to conciliate this powerful tribe and prevent them from rising into rebellion, Kankal assigned to them twelve villages in the neighbourhood of Ambar, entrusted to them the Chaukidari of the city and employed them in guarding the royal treasury.

Kankal.

Hannuji, and Janurdeoji.

His successors Hannuji and Janurdeoji, were engaged in continual contests with the Minas, and eventually succeeded in bringing into subjection that wild and aboriginal people. Pajun was the next king. He was allied to Pirthi Raj of Delhi, whose sister he had married, and was sent by that prince to arrest the progress of Muhammad of Ghor. Pajun inflicted a terrible defeat on the Muhammadan at the Khyber Pass, and pursued him as far as Ghizni. He also assisted Pirthi Raj in the conquest of Mahaba, and in carrying off the daughter of the king of Ajmir. In the latter attempt however he lost his life.

Complete subjection of the Minas.

Pajun.

The thirteenth king in succession from Pajun was Pirthi Raj. He had seventeen sons, and to twelve of these, who had attained manhood, he assigned twelve estates out of his territories and granted the right of succession to them and their descendants. Pirthi Raj was succeeded by Bahar Mal, the first prince of the dynasty who submitted to the Muhammadans. It is said, that Bahar Mal gave his daughter in marriage to Prince Akbar, son of the Emperor Humayun, and received from that monarch a high military rank among the chiefs of the Empire.

Pirthi Raj.

Bahar Mal.

Forms alliance with the Moghals.

Intermarriage with the Muhammadans was always looked upon with abhorrence by the princes of Rajputana. They would rather lose wealth, kingdom, even their lives than give a daughter in marriage to an Islamite. Hence this connection of the Jaipur family with the Moghals, exposed the former to the insult and ridicule of the Rajput Chiefs, and the Ranas of Udaipur, "the suns of Hindu glory," broke off all intercourse with them. The princes of Jaipur, however continued faithful allies to the Moghals, and were for more than a century the firmest supporters of the Moghal throne.

Bahar Mal was succeeded by Bhagawant Das. This prince followed the example of his father and married his daughter to prince Selim, afterwards the celebrated Jehangir. He was also the most distinguished courtier in the palace of Akbar, and was invested by the Emperor with the government of the Panjab. Man Singh, the nephew and successor of Bhagawant Das, was the greatest warrior of the age. He held the highest rank among the military chiefs of the Empire, and as commander of the imperial army did good service in the Panjab and Kabul, he reduced Orissa to submission, and made Assam tributary to the Moghals; and as governor of Bengal, settled the affairs of that distracted province.

Bhagawant Das.

Man Singh.

Man Singh died in 1615, and was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh I., (Tod says Rao Bhao Singh). Jagat Singh I. was followed by Maha Singh, who after a short reign left the throne to Jai Singh I., commonly called the Mirza Raja.

Jagat Singh I, and Maha Singh.

Jai Singh I.

Jai Singh I. was contemporary with the Emperor Aurangzib, and received from that monarch high marks of honor for his important services. He was sent against Sivaji, the great Mahratta Chief, whom he defeated and brought to Delhi as a prisoner. He also conquered for the Emperor several places in the Dekhan. But, "as he was too powerful for a subject," Aurangzib determined to destroy him. The wily monarch had recourse to Kirat Singh, youngest son of the Raja, and fanning his ambition by promises of the throne prevailed on him to administer poison to his father. Jai Singh I. died of the effects of the poison, but the parricide did not attain the object of his ambition. "The feeling of the country was too strong" to admit him to the throne. His eldest brother Ram Singh I. who was elected Raja, was shortly followed by Bishen Singh, and he in his turn by Jai Singh II., better known as Sewai Jai Singh.

Defeated Sivaji.

Ram Singh I. and Bishen Singh.

Jai Singh II.

The reign of this prince was one of the most brilliant epochs in the history of Ambar. He was a wise and humane ruler, and the forty-four years of his rule, were "years of prosperity" for the country. He

had a great taste for architecture and engineering, and built the "marble city" of Jaipur, decorated it with noble edifices and made it his capital. He also constructed at his own expense several caravansaries throughout his dominions for the convenience of travellers. He was moreover distinguished for his "intellectual capacity and for his liberal patronage of science and arts," and was "a highly-skilled mathematician and a painstaking and accurate observer." The observatories which he erected at Jaipur, Delhi, Mathura, and Benares, and the instruments which he invented for astronomical observations, are sufficient proofs of an advanced knowledge in that science.

His important works.

During the early part of his reign Maharaja Jai Singh II. had joined *with the kings of Udaipur, and Jodhpur, in a tripartite* alliance for mutual protection against the Muhammadans. He had during that time regained for himself and his descendants, the right of marrying in the Udaipur family on the understanding, that the sons of the Udaipur princesses should be heirs to the throne in preference to children by other wives. The evil effects of this condition were manifest soon after his death.

The Triple alliance.

Maharaja Jai Singh II. died in 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son Isvari Singh. But he had another son, the fruit of his marriage with the sister of Rana Jagat Singh II., of Udaipur. This prince now laid his claims to the throne and was supported in his pretensions by his uncle, the Rana. With the aid of the Mahrattas, Isvari Singh was deposed and Madhu raised to the throne.

Isvari Singh.

Like his father Madhu Singh was a great lover of learning and learned men. His reign of 17 years would have proved a peaceful and prosperous one, but for the incessant hostilities of the Jâts who were then rising into importance. He died in 1760. His successor Pirthi Singh II., was a minor. The guardianship of the young prince was entrusted to his stepmother, a designing and ambitious woman. She coveted the throne for her son Pratap. Pirthi died after a short reign of nine years, not without strong suspicions of having been poisoned. His son Man

Madhu Singh.

Pirthi Singh II.

Singh was secretly conveyed from the presence of the queen regent, and sent to Gwaliar, where he spent his life. Thus the way was left clear for Pratap who now ascended the throne (1769).

Pratap Singh.

Mahrattas attack Jaipur.

Pratap Singh was a brave and wise prince. He united with the Raja of Jodhpur to check the progress of the Mahrattas who had commenced depredations on Rajputana; and inflicted on them a defeat at Tonga (1787). But this defeat only served to inflame the martial spirit of the Mahrattas, and they renewed their attacks with double vigour. The country was desolated by these fierce invaders, and Pratap Singh,

Peace.

defeated in two successive battles, sued for peace. This was granted to him on payment of a heavy tribute annually. Pratap died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh II.

Jagat Singh II.

The character of this prince was a composition of effeminacy and cowardice, debauchery and libertinism. During the sixteen years of his reign the degeneration of Jaipur was complete, and his death which occurred in A. D. 1818 was a great relief to the country. But though the reign of this dissolute prince was fraught with innumerable evils to his country, yet it was connected with an event of great interest and importance in the history of Jaipur. This was the political relation of the State with the British Government. As early as the year 1803, the English Government had formed an alliance with Jaipur and taken that State under its protection. Two years later, the connection was dissolved and the protection withdrawn. This breach of treaty was very severely commented on by the Home Government, and the English again sought to renew their connection with Jaipur. For some time Maharaja Jagat Singh II. refused all advances towards a treaty, but being hard pressed by the armies of Holkar, and those of Amir Khan, he was at last obliged to call in the assistance of the English. A treaty was concluded on the 2nd of

Treaty.

April 1818, by which the British Government agreed to protect the territory of Jaipur, and to expel the enemies of that principality; and the Maharaja bound himself to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, to acknowledge its supremacy, to furnish troops on the requisition of Government, and to

pay an annual tribute of eight lakhs of rupees until the revenue should exceed forty lakhs, after which five-sixteenths of the excess were to be paid in addition to the eight lakhs. The first duty urged on the Maharaja was the resumption of lands usurped by the nobles, and the reduction of the nobles to their proper relation of subordination. Through the mediation of Sir David Ochterlony, agreements were entered into similar to those formed at Udaipur. The usurped lands were restored to the Maharaja, and the nobles were guaranteed to their legitimate rights and possessions.

Jagat Singh II. died without issue, and as he had no near relations, Mohan Singh, son of the ex-prince of Narwar, the fourteenth in descent from Pirthi Raj I., Raja of Jaipur, was elected to the throne by Nazir Mohan Ram, Chief eunuch of the palace. This election created great discontent among the nobles and chiefs who mostly retired to their own estates; and the whole population of Jaipur were opposed to it. The birth of a posthumous son, therefore, on the 25th of April 1819, by the Bhattiani queen of the late Raja, was hailed with universal delight.

Jai Singh III.

The infant was named Jai Singh III., and declared heir to the throne under the regency of the queen-mother. But she was a depraved woman and completely under the influence of her paramour Jota Ram. Through her this man acquired unlimited power in the State, and supplanted in the office of minister Rawal Bairi Lal, who was nominated by the British Government. All the high offices in the Court and royal household were filled up by his creatures, and the utmost misgovernment prevailed. Jaipur was a scene of anarchy and confusion and the British tribute fell into heavy arrears. This state of things continued till the death of the queen, which occurred in 1833. The British Government now thought it high time to interfere. An officer was deputed to reside at the court, and authorized to "interfere in the internal administration of the State, with the view of guarding the interests of Government, and securing the payment of the tribute."

Maharaja Jai Singh III. died in 1835, at the early age of seventeen; it was supposed from poison administered through the instigation

of Jota Ram. Colonel Alves, Agent to the Governor General, on hearing this intelligence proceeded to the capital to investigate into the murder. Jota Ram and his followers were dismissed from the court, and Rawal Bairi Lal was reinstated in the office of prime minister. This proceeding led to a conspiracy against the Agent, his life was attempted and his assistant slain. The murderers, however, were arrested and put to death, and Jota Ram and his fellow conspirators were imprisoned for life in the fort of Chunar.

Ram Singh II. Jai Singh III. left a son the present Maharaja Ram Singh II. This prince was born in 1833, and was about two years of age when he was installed on the throne During his minority the administration of Government was vested in the hands of the Political Agent assisted by a Council of Regency, consisting of five principal nobles of the State. The members of this council discharged their duties conscientiously and rendered important services to the State. They reduced the army, reformed every branch of administration, prohibited *sati*, slavery, and infanticide, and obtained from the British Government a remission of the arrears of tribute and the reduction of the annual tribute to four lakhs of rupees.

In 1857, His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., assumed the full administration of the State. His Highness was still too young to act independently, and was on most occasions guided by the counsels of the Political Agent. By the advice of that officer, Rawal Bairi Lal who was naturally of an indolent and extravagant disposition, was dismissed, and his brother Thakur Lachman Singh, an abler and more careful man was appointed in his place. At the same time Pandit Sheodin, formerly preceptor of the Maharaja, was placed at the head of the Revenue Department. His Highness the Maharaja has always been a firm and faithful ally of the British Government, and has always shewn an earnest desire to meet their wishes. During the Sepoy Mutiny he rendered important services to Government, for which he received a grant of the Pergunna Koti Kassim.

His services during the Mutiny.

His Highness the Maharaja is an intelligent and able ruler and exhibits great interest for the well being of his subjects. His [illegible]

lity towards the promotion of education, and public works in hi dominions, deserves high commendation. He has established a English and a Sanskrit College at Jaipur, besides a Girl's Schoo and a School of Industrial Arts, &c. The sum, he annually con tributes for the maintenance of these institutions, amount to nearl Rupees 80,000, and his contributions towards the support of Publi Works institutions amount to five lakhs of Rupees yearly. In additio to these, he expends nearly four lakhs of Rupees annually in medica and other charities. During the famine of 1868, he laid out a larg sum for the relief of the poor sufferers in Rajputana; on which accoun he received an increase of salute from 17 to 19 guns for life only. His Highness the Maharaja has received the right of adoption. He was twice created a member of the Legislative Council of the Governo General, and "sat as a member of the mixed Commission of Europeans and Natives by which Malhar Rao Gaikwar of Baroda, was tried in 1875 for an attempt to poison the British Resident at Baroda."

His visit to Calcutta.

His Highness the Maharaja was present at Calcutta to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 23rd December 1875. He attended the grand reception of native princes and the Chapter of the Star of India, held respectively on the 24th December 1875, and on the 1st January 1876. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received him with respect and not only paid him a return visit at Calcutta, but visited Jaipur on the 4th February 1876. The prince first killed at Jaipur a full-grown female tiger some eight feet four inches long, —visited Ambar the old capital of Jaipur and went over the old palace. The Prince was highly pleased with the reception of the Maharaja, and with his own hands laid the foundation of a new town hall to be called after himself.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Jaipur.

Increase of salute.

His Highness the Maharaja was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the most honorable title of "Counsellor of the Empress" with an increase of salute from 19 to 21 guns as a mark of personal honor. He has also been declared for life an *ex-officio*, Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878.

His Highness Siramadi Rajahai Hindustan, Raj Rajender, Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sewae, Sir Ram Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress, &c., *has judicial powers of life and death, and is now 46 years of age.*

His Excellency Fatteh Singh is the present prime minister of His Highness the Maharaja.

Chapter III.—Marwar or Jodhpur.

This is the largest of the Rajput States, covering an area of 35,670 square miles. On its north and west a great desert extends, which *separates this State from Bikanir and Jaisalmir; and on the south-east* stretches the Aravali Mountain, dividing it from the territory of Mewar. It is watered by the river Luni and its branches. It has a population of 2,000,000 souls, and its estimated revenue is Rupees 25,00,000. Tribute Rs. 98,000. The military force of the State consists of 3,545 cavalry, 5,020 infantry, 270 guns, and 240 gunners.

The princes of Marwar are descended from the Rahtor kings of Kanouj. On the subversion of that ancient Hindu kingdom by Mahmud of Ghizni (A. D. 1193), Rao Seoji, grandson of the king Jai Chand, followed by the greater portion of the Rahtor clan, emigrated to the sandy plane on the banks of the Luni. There he subdued the old inhabitants of the Jat tribe, and dispossessing some petty Rajput Chiefs, laid the foundation of a powerful principality. The State thus formed is called Marwar, from its proximity to Maru or the desert.

Seoji, the founder.

The successors of Seoji, viz., Rao Austhan, Rao Duhar, Rao Raipal, Rao Kanhul, Rao Jalhunsi, Rao Chada, Rao Theida, Rawal Sulkha, and Rao Biram were all warlike princes, and were engaged in continual hostilities with the neighbouring chiefs. The tenth prince in succession from Seoji was Rao Chonda. He was a great warrior and enlarged his territories by conquest. He conquered Goduar and Nagor, and took possession of Mandôr, which he

Chonda.

made his capital. He was slain at Nagor in 1402. His son and successor Rao Rinmal allied himself with the royal house of Mewar, and gave his sister in marriage to Rana Lakha. On the death of Lakha, Mokalji, his son by the Marwar princess succeeded to the throne to the exclusion of the eldest son Chonda. During the minority of his nephew, Rinmal tried to establish his authority over Mewar, and bring that State under his rule. With this view he interfered in the affairs of the State, filled the court of Chitor with his retainers and attempted the life of the Rana. But all his attempts were frustrated by Chonda who zealously guarded the interests of the young prince; and disgusted with foreign interference, suddenly fell upon the Rahtors. Rinmal was slain in the contest which ensued, his retainers were dispersed, and his son the valiant Rao Jodha was obliged to take refuge in the hills to escape the fury of Chonda. Thus Marwar fell a prey to the conqueror. This reverse was a great blow to the Rahtors. For a while Jodha wandered alone, burning to revenge the death of his father. He soon collected a body of followers, and with their aid succeeded in defeating and taking prisoners two of the sons of Chonda, and put them to death. But he could not continue the hostility long, and at last sued for peace. As price of the peace he made over to Chonda, the province of Godwar. Jodha now became peacefully established in his paternal dominion. His first care was to restore order and tranquility to the distracted country. "He reinstated in their hereditary estates the ancient proprietors of the soil," and built the city of Jodhpur, from which the country derives its present name. He died in 1489. The reigns of his son Rao Surajmal, his grandson Rao Ganga I., and great-grandson Rao Ganga II., occupied 43 years. During the reign of the last named prince, Rajputana was threatened by invasions of the Moghals. Rao Ganga II. united with Rana Sanga of Mewar against the common enemy. The combined forces of these two princes sustained them for a short time in the conflict against Emperor Baber, but they at last succumbed under the superior strength of the enemy.

Rinmal.

Jodha.

Settlements of the country.

Surajmal, Ganga I. and Ganga II.

First Muhamadan invasion.

Rao Ganga II. died in 1532, and was succeeded by his son Rao Maldeo, a brave and wise prince. Under him Marwar attained a high degree of prosperity. He added to it by conquests, reconquered Ajmir and Nagor, fortified the city of Jodhpur and erected several fortresses throughout his dominion. But his prosperity did not continue long. In 1544 he was attacked by Shir Shah, who advanced upon Marwar with 80,000 troops. Maldeo defended himself with 50,000 men, and overawed the invader by his valour and bravery. Shir Shah finding it impossible to make an impression upon the Rao by mere force of arms, had recourse to stratagem. By means of letters intended to be intercepted, he raised the suspicion of the Rao against his chiefs and induced him to retreat. A large number of Rao's troops were cut to pieces, and the Rao himself was obliged to submit. The misfortunes of Maldeo did not end here. In 1561, Akbar invaded Marwar, captured Malakôt and Nagor, and made them over to Rai Singh of Bikanir, a junior member of the family. Eight years later he again turned his arms against this unfortunate country. Maldeo sued for peace, and sent his second son to meet the Emperor. Akbar resented the non-appearance of Maldeo, and assuming a superiority to which he was not entitled, made a formal grant of Jodhpur to Rai Singh, to whom he had previously transferred Malakôt and Nagor. Rai Singh, however, did not obtain possession, and a series of struggle ensued, which ended without any decisive result. In the midst of these troubles Maldeo died (1573).

Maldeo.

Rao Udai Singh, the eldest surviving son of Maldeo, succeeded to the throne. He acknowledged the supremacy of the Emperor to whom he gave his sister Jodha Bai in marriage, and was treated with great favor and distinction. All the territories conquered from Maldeo, with the exception of Ajmir were restored to him. The Emperor also granted him several rich districts in Malwa and assisted him in diminishing the power of his nobles.

Udai Singh.

Rao Udai Singh died after a reign of 33 years (1606). His son and successor Sawai Raja Sur Singh possessed great abilities and high military talents. He assisted Akbar in several of his wars, and conquered for the Emperor, the provinces of Sirohi and

Sur Singh.

Gujrat. After the death of Akbar, Sur Singh served under Jehang and rose high in favor. He died in 1620, and was succeeded by h eldest son Gaj Singh.

Gaj Singh.

This prince inherited all the noble qualities of his father, and wa like him received with great favor by Jehangir. He wa appointed Viceroy of the Dekhan, where he acquitted himse honorably; but he threw up his appointment on account of som disagreement with Prince Kharum, afterwards the celebrated Sha Jehan. During the rebellion of that prince against his father, Maha raja Gaj Singh sided with the Emperor, and assisted him with troop in the decisive battle near Benares. He was slain in a conflict wit a body of robbers in Gujrat (1638). His son and succes sor Maharaja Jeswant Singh I. was the most illustriou prince of the race. He possessed great talents and a highly culti vated mind, and was a valiant warrior, a wise politician, and a liberal patron of the arts. He served with great distinction under th Emperor Shah Jehan, and was in 1658 appointed Governor of Malwa About this time Shah Jehan fell ill. During the illness of the Emperor and the struggles of his sons for the empire, Jeswant Singh espoused the cause of the eldest Dara, and opposed himself to prince Aurangzib, the most ambitious of the brothers. But all his efforts were unavailing and he saw Aurangzib victorious and firmly established on the throne. That crafty monarch soon perceived that Jeswant Singh was too power- ful an enemy to be openly resented, and determined to gain him over to his side. The Maharaja was accordingly pardoned and invested with the vice-royalty of Gujrat. He was twice sent to the Dekhan as the Emperor's Lieutenant to check the progress of Sivaji. But on both these occasions he acted treacherously towards his sovereign by open- ing negociations with the enemy, with whose aid he attempted to set up prince Moazzim on the throne.

Jeswant Singh I.

The Emperor was highly incensed at this intelligence, and deter- mined upon the destruction of the Maharaja. Jeswant Singh was recalled from the Dekhan, and sent to Kabul, to quell a rebellion which had broken out there. He was destined never to see his native country again. He died at Kabul in 1678, leaving his widow and two infant

sons under the care of his faithful follower Durga Das. Soon after his death they set out for India. On their arrival at Delhi, Aurangzib refused admittance into the city, surrounded their encampment with troops, and detained them as close prisoners. They were however extricated from this unpleasant situation by the ingenious contrivances of the faithful Durga Das, and safely conveyed to Jodhpur.

Ajit Singh. Ajit Singh, the elder of the two princes was raised to the throne.

Aurangzib heard with great disappointment the flight of the prisoners, and sent an army under prince Azim to invade Jodhpur. The royal family were driven from the capital, the country laid waste, and women and children carried off in captivity to Delhi. After the death of Aurangzib in 1707, prince Ajit Singh recovered his capital, and soon brought it to its former state of prosperity. He was a vigorous and an intellectual prince, who evinced a great hatred to the very name of Moslem, and became a party to the triple alliance with Udaipur and Jaipur, "to resist Muhammadan aggression and to undertake no matrimonial engagements with princes of that religion." He had two cruel sons, Abhi Singh and Bakht Singh; the latter of whom murdered him at the instigation of the former, who was bribed by the Court of Delhi with the offer of the viceroyalty of Gujrat to commit this horrible crime. Abhi Singh succeeded his father Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1731. He had constant disputes with his fellow-assassin and brother Bakht Singh whom he repaid by the gift of the viceroyalty of Gujrat. In 1750, Maharaja Abhi Singh died leaving the throne to his son Ram Singh.

Loses his capital.

Recovers Jodhpur.

Abhi Singh.

Ram Singh.

This prince was driven from the throne by his uncle the parricide *Bakht Singh, who usurped it for himself, but reigned only* for three years during which period he completed the fortifications of Jodhpur, enhanced the resources of the State, and animated his countrymen in opposing foreign aggression. Maharaja Bakht Singh, with the exception of one great crime, was a bold and noble prince. He was highly proficient in the literature of Rajwarra and

Bakht Singh.

took great interest in the advancement of learning. He was poisoned by the aunt of the expelled Ram Singh, and was succeeded by his son

Bijai Singh.

Bijai Singh. Soon after the succession of Maharaja Bijai Singh to the throne, his cousin Ram Singh attacked Jodhpur with a large army assisted by the Mahrattas. In the contest which ensued, Bijai Singh was defeated, and was obliged to take shelter in a neighbouring place. The Mahrattas availing themselves of this opportunity took possession of the land by expelling Ram Singh who died at Jaipur in 1773. Meanwhile, Bijai Singh, with the aid of Protap Singh, king of Jaipur, expelled the Mahrattas from the country, and defeated them at Tonga in 1787, notwithstanding they were assisted by the Chevalier de Boigne. By this victory Bijai Singh recovered Ajmir, but it was retaken by De Boigne in two battles, subsequently fought against him at Patan and Mairta in 1791, and he had to pay an indemnity of Rupees 60,00,000 in consequence of the Rajputs having been completely vanquished. He had six surviving sons, *viz.*, Zalim Singh, Sawant Singh, Shir Singh, Bhim Singh, Goman Singh, and Sirdar Singh, of whom the eldest Zalim was the rightful heir, but Bijai Singh with a view to please his concubine had adopted his grandson Man Singh, son of his third son Shir Singh. In 1793, Bijai Singh died,

Bhim Singh.

and his fourth son Bhim Singh usurped the throne by defeating Zalim Singh, and murdering the rest of his brothers and their sons by poison and sword except the adopted son of the concubine, his own nephew Man Singh, who alone was saved by taking refuge in Jhalur. Bhim Singh pursued him to Jhalur, but being disappointed in not being able to take the place by assault, he blockaded it for some length of time, during which he suddenly died (Nov. 1803), leaving the throne to

Man Singh.

Man Singh, the besieged prince. At this period, the English had gained a victory over Sindhia, and were pursuing "Holkar in his headlong flight," and with a view to effect a

Treaty.

permanent settlement in Rajputana, the English offered their alliance to Maharaja Man Singh and a treaty was concluded (1803). This treaty was however cancelled in May 1804, by the British Government, as Man Singh became unfriendly and gave aid to Holkar. Maharaja Man Singh was afterwards engaged in a disastrous

War with Jaipur.

war with Jaipur "for the hand of the daughter of the Rana of Udaipur," in which, "he was alternately opposed and supported by the adventurer Amir Khan, whose freebooters devastated the lands of Jaipur, of Mewar and Marwar, committing atrocities not to be counted." At this time Dhokhal Singh, a posthumous son of the widow of Bhim Singh, appeared on the field as a claimant to the throne, supported by a large body of nobles. This occurrence increased the troubles and anxieties of Man Singh, who at last feigned insanity and abdicated the throne in favor of his son Chattar Singh; during whose reign Jodhpur was taken under British protection (January 1818), and thus saved from the depredations of Amir Khan.

Jodhpur taken under British protection.

Shortly after the conclusion of this treaty, Chattar Singh died from the effects of his libidinous habits, which, however, cured the feigned insanity of his father Man Singh, who reassumed the administration of Government. Man Singh being thus secured against external enemies murdered and imprisoned several of the nobles who were unfavorable towards him during his assumed imbecility, and confiscated their properties to the value of Rs. 1,00,00,000. Some of the nobles also fled from Jodhpur and inhabited the neighbouring States of Kota, Mewar, Bikanir, and Jaipur, but the British Government induced the Maharaja to reinstate them in their possessions (1821). In 1827, the recusant nobles recalled Dhokal Singh, and made preparations to invade Jodhpur from the territory of Jaipur. At this crisis, the British Government compelled Dhokal Singh to retire from the confederacy, and remonstrated with the Maharaja of Jaipur for his interference in the matter. In 1839, Colonel Sutherland was deputed to Jodhpur by the British Government to restore peace in the country, and the Maharaja executed an engagement by which he bound himself to preserve the rights of the nobles, &c.

Man Singh died in 1843, without leaving any natural or adopted son. At this opportunity Dhokal Singh, the posthumous son of Bhim Singh once more revived his claims, but to no purpose. The widows, the nobles, and the chief State officers selected Takht Singh, the great-grandson of Ajit Singh and chief of Ahmednaggar as their ruler. The choice being at the same time

Takht Singh

confirmed by the British Government. The reign of this prince was not a prosperous one. Under his rule, the affairs of Marwar fell into a state of disorder, and there were such constant disputes with the nobles, that the British Government was compelled to interfere and settle the matter.

Assists the English during the Mutinies.

Maharaja Takht Singh, rendered good service during the mutinies, but was disgraced by Lord Mayo at the Ajmir Darbar of 1870 for disputing rank with the Maharaja of Udaipur. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by his son Jeswant Singh II., the present Maharaja.

Jeswant Singh II.

His Highness Maharaja Jeswant Singh Bahadur, rules vigorously and exerts his best endeavours in trying to reform the police, and the finances of the State. His Highness the Maharaja met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, on the 23rd December 1875. His Highness was invited to the Grand Chapter of the Star of India, held on the 1st January 1876, on which occasion he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person. The Maharaja was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and has received an increase of salute from 17 to 19 guns.

Meets the Prince of Wales.

Increase of Salute.

His Highness Raj Rajessar, Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, has Judicial powers of life and death, and is now about 42 years of age.

Mehta Bijai Singh Rai Bahadur is the present Dewan or prime minister of His Highness the Maharaja. He received the title of "Rai Bahadur" at the Delhi Darbar on the 1st January 1877. Pandit Sheo Narain is His Highness's Private Secretary.

Chapter. IV.—Bundi.

THIS State is situated to the south of Jaipur. On its west lies the territory of Mewar, and on its south and east the present State of

Kota. "The area of Bundi is 2,300 square miles and its population 221,000 souls." It yields a revenue of about eight lakhs of Rupees annually. *Tribute Rupees 1,20,000.* The army amounts to 1,375 infantry, 700 horse, and 88 guns.

The princes of Bundi belong to the Hara tribe of the Rajputs; hence the State is commonly known as Harawati or the country of the Haras. Rao Deva Singh,* the founder of the family was originally a powerful vassal of the Mewar State, where his ancestors had taken refuge from the cruelty and oppression of the Muhammadans. He afterwards conquered for himself the aboriginal tribes who occupied the country to the east of Mewar, and established the principality of Bundi.

Deva Singh, the founder.

For nearly two centuries from the time of its foundation, the sovereigns of Bundi had kept up a close alliance with the Ranas of Mewar, acknowledging the suzerainty of the latter and assisting them with troops in war. The two houses were also united by matrimonial ties. The history of Bundi, during this period, presents very little of interest till the time of Rao Surjan Singh in the sixteenth century.

In 1555, Rao Surjan Singh succeeded to the throne, and transferred his allegiance to Akbar and made over to him the famous fortress of Rinthanbor. The Emperor in return granted to the Rao 52 *districts lying in close vicinity to Bundi, and* invested him with the imperial title of Rao Raja. At a later period, the Rao obtained as a reward for his valuable services to the Emperor, the cities of Benares and Chunar. He died at Benares after a long and prosperous reign (1586). His son and successor Rao Bhoj *Singh rose high in the favor of Akbar.* He followed the Emperor in his expedition to Gujrat, and rendered important services on that occasion. Bhoj Singh died in 1608 leaving the throne to his eldest son Rao Ratan Singh, a wise and generous ruler who was universally admired for his noble qualities. The reign of this prince marks an important epoch in the annals of Bundi. He had been one of the most zealous adherents of Jehangir when that monarch

Surjan Singh.

Bhoj Singh.

Ratan Singh.

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* Rao Deva was lineally descended from Anhul or Aguipala, the first Chohan.

was threatened by the rebellion of his son Shah Jehan. He had also evinced great courage and military skill in the battle of Burhanpur, which resulted in the total defeat of Shah Jehan and the dispersion of his followers. As a reward, the Rao was appointed to the Government of Burhanpur. At the same time the Emperor conferred on Madhu Singh, second son of the Rao, all the southern portion of Harawati with Kota for its capital "to be held by him and his heirs direct of the Crown." This act of the Emperor divided Harawati into two parts under separate rulers.

Division of Harawati.

Rao Ratan Singh was succeeded on the throne by his grandson Chattar Sal (1632). This prince passed the greater part of his reign in the service of the Emperor. For a long time he held the important post of Governor of Delhi, to which he was nominated by the Emperor Shah Jehan. Subsequently he accompanied prince Aurangzib in his expedition to the Dekhan, and greatly distinguished himself during the campaign. Chattar Sal was contemporary with Raja Jeswant Singh of Jodhpur and in the struggles for the empire which followed the illness of Shah Jehan, he joined the Raja in defending the cause of Dara Shiko and died valiantly fighting for that prince (1658). His eldest son was slain in the contest. The second son Rao Bhao Singh suffered much persecution at the hands of Aurangzib, who ordered Bundi to be annexed to the empire. Rao Bhao was afterwards pardoned and restored to his paternal dominions. He proved himself a faithful vassal, and as imperial governor of the city of Aurangabad, discharged his ...s to the satisfaction of his master.

Chattar Sal.

Bhao Singh.

... Bhao died childless, 1862, and was succeeded by Rao Anirud ...gh, the grandson of his younger brother Bhim Singh. This prince won the esteem of Aurangzib by his courage and gallantry. He served under the Emperor in his Dekhan campaign, and rendered sign... ...vices in the seige of Bijapur. Rao Anirud Singh died in the Pa... ...gaged in settling the affairs of that province.

...nirud Singh.

His son Rao Bu... ...e throne (1696). ...ears after t... ... Aurangzib

died (1707) In the contest for the empire which followed, Rao Budh Singh espoused the cause of Bahadur Shah, and assisted him materially in obtaining the crown. Throughout the long reigns of Bahadur Shah and his successors, Jehander Shah, Ferokshir, and Muhammad Shah; the Rao continued in imperial service and was raised to high posts in the empire. On the death of Muhammad Shah he set out for his native country. Here a reverse was awaiting him. Raja Jai Singh II. of Jaipur taking advantage of the protracted absence of Budh had obtained possession of Bundi by force, and conferred it on one Dalil Singh with the title of Rao Raja. So that, when Rao Budh Singh returned to Bundi, he found his throne usurped, and strangers in possession of the country. Unable to cope with the superior power of his adversary, he retired to Beygu, where he died after several vain attempts to regain his dominion. His son Rao Umed Singh wandered in exile for fourteen years. During this period he did not remain idle. *The loss of his paternal territory weighed heavily on him* and its recovery was the principal object he had in view. In the course of his wanderings he collected a large body of followers and with their aid together with the assistance rendered by Durjan Sal, Raja of Kota, he commenced hostile operations against Jaipur. The hostilities were continued for a long time, till at last both parties wearied out by an unprofitable war, came to a mutual understanding Bundi was restored to Rao Umed Singh on condition of his paying a large sum of money as tribute (*1749*).

Budh Singh.

Raja of Jaipur usurps Bundi by force.

Umed Singh.

Recovers Bundi

Rao Umed Singh thus became established in his father's territories, but his rule did not prove a prosperous one. He began his reign under very adverse circumstances. The country had not yet recovered from *the effects of the late struggle with Jaipur. Confusion and anarchy* prevailed throughout "to make confusion worse *confounded*," the Mahrattas now commenced their inroads upon Bundi and impoverished the State by numerous and heavy exactions. Harassed by these evils and worn out with cares of State, Umed Singh abdicated the throne in favor of his son (1771), and left Bundi in the costume of a pilgrim. He was, however, recalled from his wanderings by the death of his son,

and on returning to Bundi re-assumed the Government of the State (1798). In the latter part of his reign an event happened which was to connect Bundi with the British Government. The British forces under Colonel Monson were retreating before Holkar, and in the course of their flight they reached Bundi. Umed Singh disregarding the vengeance of Holkar, rendered them every possible assistance and granted them a safe passage through his dominions.

Assists the English against Holkar.

Rao Umed Singh was succeeded by his grandson Rao Bishen Singh (1804). This prince followed the example of his father and "heartily co-operated with the English" for the suppression of the Pindaris. For his important services on this occasion, the British Government determined to form a friendly alliance with the Rao, and take him under its protection. Accordingly a treaty was concluded in 1818, by which British protection was extended to Bundi, and all the districts which had been seized by Holkar, and Sindhia, were restored. The Rao on his part acknowledged the supremacy of the English and engaged to furnish troops according to his means when required, and to pay to the British Government "the share of tribute he had hitherto paid to Sindhia." The tribute payable to Holkar was remitted by Government.

Bishen Singh.

Co-operates with the English in the Pindari war.

Treaty

Bishen Singh died after a reign of 17 years (1821), leaving the throne to his son Ram Singh, the present Maha Rao. This prince was only eleven years old at the time of his accession. During his minority, the administration was conducted by the minister Kishen Ram, a person possessing all the noble qualities essential in a good ruler. In the course of six years and a half, during which time he held the reins of Government, he restored prosperity to the country, raised the revenue (which had fallen to a very low figure) to five lakhs of Rupees annually, and paid the entire debt of the State. Unfortunately, Kishen Ram was murdered by a party of Jodhpur nobles who had come on a deputation to Bundi. The young Maha Rao was greatly incensed at this daring act of the Jodhpur men, and determined to avenge the death of his minister. He seized upon

Ram Singh.

two of the party who were implicated in the murder and put them to death. Not content with this, he commenced preparations for war with Jodhpur. A contest would have ensued, but the British Government now interfered and settled matters amicably between the two States.

Soon after this event, Maha Rao Raja Ram Singh assumed the direct management of Government. During the Sepoy Mutiny, he kept aloof and in violation of the treaty of 1818, refrained from assisting the English with troops. For this, Government broke off all friendly relations with him (1857). But the intercourse was resumed thirteen years later and continues to this day.

His Highness Maha Rao Raja Ram Singh was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. On this grand occasion, he received the most honorable title of "Counsellor of the Empress," and was invested as a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by His Excellency Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, in the name of the Queen and by Her Majesty's command. The Maha Rao Raja has also been declared for life as an *ex-officio* Companion, and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878. His Highness Maha Rao Raja Sir Ram Singh Bahadur, Knight Grand-Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Counsellor of the Empress, &c., has judicial powers of life and death, and is now about 69 years of age. The Maha Rao is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Salute.

Chapter V.—Kota.

The territory of Kota lies to the south of Bundi. It embraces an area of 5,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 4,50,000 souls. The gross revenue is Rs 20,00,000, and the tribute Rs. 1,81,720. The soil of Kota is rich and fertile, but the supply of water is very

scanty, there being no canals the only available means of irrigating the land is by wells and tanks. The military force of the State consists of 4,600 infantry, 700 cavalry, and 119 guns.

The existence of Kota as a separate State, dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century. It originally formed a dependency of Bundi, as previously shewn in my account of that State; but in the year 1620 it was conferred by the Emperor Jehangir upon Madhu Singh, the second son of Rao Ratan Singh of Bundi, with the title of Raja. This alienation from Bundi of nearly half of its territories was probably an act of policy on the part of the Emperor, who was jealous of too much power in a subject. Raja Madhu Singh reigned ten years, during which he enlarged his dominions by conquests from neighbouring States. He died in 1630, and was succeeded by four princes in the space of about seventy-seven years. Their names were Mokhand Singh, Jagat Singh, Kishor Singh I., and Ram Singh I. These princes were all firm in their allegiance to the Emperors of Delhi, and served them faithfully in their wars as well as in times of peace.

Madhu Singh.

Followed by four princes.

Bhim Singh I., the next prince, came to the throne in 1707. He was the first sovereign of his race who was graced with the imperial title of "Leader of Five Thousand." He had also the title of Maha Rao conferred on him by the Maha Rana of Udaipur. Maha Rao Bhim Singh was a brave warrior, and carried his arms into the country of the Bhils which he conquered and added to his territories. He was also an able ruler, but his good qualities were marred by one blot in his life. This was his infidelity towards the elder branch of the family. He united with Raja Jai Singh II. of Jaipur in expelling Budh Singh from Bundi, and during the confusion which followed in that State, annexed all lands east of the Chambal to his own dominions.

Bhim Singh I.

Conquers the Bhils.

Bhim Singh died in 1719, and the reign of his eldest son Arjun Singh occupied four years. As this prince left no children, disputes arose among his two brothers Siam Singh and Durjan Sal for the succession. In the contest which ensued Siam lost his life, and the surviver Durjan then ascended the throne.

Arjun Singh.

This brave prince possessed great abilities. Shortly after his accession, Kota was invaded by the Raja of Jaipur, when Durjan Sal defended his country with so much vigour, that he compelled the invader to retire. He also assisted Umed Singh the son of Budh Singh, in recovering Bundi from Jaipur; but his vigour and abilities were of no avail against the Mahrattas, and towards the latter part of his reign he was obliged to submit to Holkar, and agree to an annual payment of tribute.

Durjan Sal.

Durjan Sal died in 1756, and was succeeded by Ajit Singh, a distant relation. Ajit Singh was followed after a short reign of about three years by his son Chattar Sal. During the reign of Chattar Sal, Kota experienced a second invasion of the Jaipurians (1761). The Raja had only 5,000 men to oppose against a vast number of the enemy. The two armies met at Butwarro, and a dreadful contest ensued. The result of the day would have proved fatal to Kota, but the State was saved by the stratagems of the minister Zalim Singh. He induced the Mahrattas with hopes of plunder to join him, and at the sight of that formidable host, the Jaipurians fled in dismay, leaving their camps and equipages behind.

Ajit Singh.

Chattar Sal.

Chattar Sal died in 1765, and was succeeded by his brother Goman Singh. Zalim Singh continued as minister, but unfortunately fell under the displeasure of his master and was removed from his service. Subsequently, however, he was restored to favour and re-employed in his former post. The reign of Goman Singh would have proved a prosperous one, but for the frequent incursions of the Mahrattas; Goman, unable to oppose force by force, was obliged to buy them off by a payment of six lakhs of Rupees. Shortly after this, Goman Singh died in 1770, leaving his infant son Maha Rao Umed Singh under the guardianship of Zalim Singh. During the minority of the young prince, and indeed throughout the whole period of his reign, Zalim exercised all the powers of Government. Under the able administration of this wise and talented man, Kota rose to be one of the most powerful and prosperous States in Rajputana. He added to it

Goman Singh.

Incursions of the Mahrattas

Umed Singh.

several rich districts which he seized from Bundi, and made its very name respected by Muhammadans as well as Mahrattas. In 1817, Zalim Singh co-operated with the English troops for the suppression of the Pindaris, and it was for the important services rendered by him on that occasion that a treaty was concluded with Kota, by which the State "was taken under the protection of the British Government, the tribute formerly paid to the Mahrattas was made payable to the British Government, and the Maha Rao was to furnish troops according to his means when required. A supplementary article was added to the treaty, vesting the administration in Zalim Singh and his descendants." At the same time four districts ceded by Holkar were permanently annexed to Kota.

Treaty.

Three years after the accomplishment of this treaty Maha Rao Umed Singh died (1820), and was succeeded by his son Kishor Singh II.

Kishor Singh II.

This prince disliked the idea of remaining a nonentity in his own territories, while the supreme power was exercised by another. He revolted against the authority of the minister, and tried to "secure the actual administration by force." But he was defeated in his attempt and obliged to fly to Jodhpur. An accommodation however was effected through the intervention of the British Government, by which Maha Rao Kishor Singh II. was guaranteed supreme power in the palaces assigned to him with an allowance of Rs. 1,64,000 for the maintenance of himself and his household, and on his part he recognised the perpetual administration of Zalim and his descendants. Kishor then returned to his own dominions.

In 1824, Zalim Singh breathed his last. The office of minister devolved on his son Madhu Singh. Though this man was quite unfit to conduct the administration of the State, yet his succession was undisputed by virtue of the treaty concluded in seven years before.

Maha Rao Kishor Singh II. died in 1828, leaving the pageant throne to his nephew Ram Singh II. About the same time the minister Madhu Singh died, and was succeeded in his office by his son Madan Singh. Maha Rao Ram Singh II. had frequent quarrels with the new minister for power, and in 1834 these disputes rose so high as to endanger the safety of the State. The British

Ram Singh II.

Government again thought it advisable to interfere. The supplementary article added to the treaty of 1817, which recognised Zalim Singh and his descendants as the sole administrators of affairs, was repealed, and the Maha Rao was invested with the full administration of the State. To provide for the descendants of Zalim Singh who had rendered the English every assistance in his power during the Pindari war, the British Government created the new principality of Jhallawar, consisting of 17 districts detached from the territory of Kota, and made it over to Madan Singh to be held by him and his heirs (1838). In consequence of this arrangement a new treaty was formed with Kota, by which the Maha Rao's tribute was reduced by 80,000 Rupees to be paid by Jhallawar, and he agreed to pay three lakhs of Rupees annually for the maintenance of an auxiliary force to be denominated the Kota contingent. The cost of the contingent was subsequently reduced to two lakhs of Rupees a year.

Jhallawar detached from Kota.

The Kota contingent was placed under the disposal of the Political Agent. In 1857, the troops mutineed and put the Agent and his two sons to death. As the Maha Rao showed no inclination to assist the officer, he fell under the displeasure of the British Government, and his salute was reduced from 17 to 13 guns. He was, however, granted the right of adoption along with other Rajput princes.

Maha Rao Ram Singh II. died in April 1866, and was succeeded by his son Bhim Singh II., the present Maha Rao, who took the family name of Chattar Singh. As this prince is still a minor, the Government of the country was at first placed in the hands of the principal officers of the State. But during their administration the country was reduced to a miserable plight and the financial embarrassment of the State increased and prevailed to so great an extent that the British Government was at last obliged to interfere. In February 1874, Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., formerly minister of Jaipur was appointed prime-minister and sole administrator of affairs subject to the advice and control of the Agent to the Governor-General. Under the able supervision of this wise and talented officer, the State has recovered much of its former pros-

Bhim Singh II., or Chattar Singh.

perity. He has introduced reform into every branch of the administration. Debts to a large amount have been discharged, jails and hospitals kept in good order, and proper measures taken for the improvement of sanitation. The Police also deserve commendation, but his arrangements for the administration of civil and criminal justice deserves special notice. "The entire territory of Kota has been divided into eight Nizamats or districts, and these again have been sub-divided into revenue and criminal sub-divisions each under a separate officer, for the more ready admission of grievances." Criminal, Civil and Revenue Courts have been established at the capital for the trial of cases beyond the power of these officers. A Court of Appeal has also been established at the capital.

Salute.

His Highness Maha Rao Chattar Singh Bahadur has been restored the salute of 17 guns enjoyed by his father before the year 1857. His Highness receives for his personal expenses a yearly allowance of Rs. 1,20,000, and has judicial powers of life and death.

Chapter VI.—Jhallawar.

The principality of Jhallawar consists of seventeen districts covering an area of 2,500 square miles, and yielding a revenue of nearly sixteen lakhs of Rupees. Tribute Rs. 80,000. The population of the State is 2,26,000 souls, and the military force consists of 4,400 infantry, 425 cavalry, 150 artillerymen, and 95 guns.

Madan Singh.

It has already been noticed, that the districts which the State of Jhallawar now contains were detached from the territory of Kota in 1838, and bestowed upon Madan Singh, in consideration of the valuable services of his grandfather Zalim Singh. A treaty was concluded with Madan Singh on his assuming the charge of the new State, by which he acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and agreed to pay an annual tribute of 80,000 Rupees, and to supply troops according to his means when required. He was at the same time vested with the title of Maharaj Rana.

Treaty.

Madan Singh died in 1845, and was succeeded by his son Pirthi Singh. This prince has been firm in his allegiance to the British Government. During the Sepoy Mutiny he rendered important services to Government by conveying to places of safety several Europeans who had taken refuge in his dominions. The Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh died on the 29th August 1875, and was succeeded by his adopted son Bakht Singh. As this prince is a minor, aged 15 years only; the administration of the State has been therefore placed under the supervision of a British officer appointed by Government.

Pirthi Singh.

Assists the English during the Mutiny.

Bakht Singh.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bakht Singh Bahadur was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Highness has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Salute.

Chapter VII.—Tonk.

The territory of Tonk consists of six isolated districts scattered hundreds of miles apart over Rajputana and Central India It comprises an area of 2,730 square miles, and contains a population of about 3,20,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at eleven lakhs of Rupees. The whole military force consists of 1,730 infantry with a small force of police, 1,130 cavalry, 100 artillerymen, and 53 guns.

The origin of this principality is of recent date. It was founded by the famous predatory Chief Amir Khan, of whom mention has been made more than once in this book. He was of Afghan origin. Born of humble parents, Amir Khan possessed an active and enterprizing spirit and an ambition beyond his sphere. On attaining manhood he left his paternal roof, and collecting a small number of followers repaired to Malwa to seek his fortunes there. Prospects soon opened out to him. He profitted himself by the troubles which at that time prevailed in Central India.

Amir Khan.

His career.

He served successively under several native Chiefs, and whenever he could not find any employment, supported himself and his followers by plunder. Meanwhile, the number of his little band had been continually increasing, so that when in 1799 he entered the service of Jeswant Rao Holkar, it had swollen up to a regular army. At the head of this army Amir Khan followed his master in his inroads into Malwa and Central India, and before many years were over, was invested with jaghirs in both the provinces.

Amir Khan now commenced predatory incursions on his own account. He ranged over every part of the country from Bundelkhand on the one side, to Rajputana on the other, devastating and plundering wherever he went. The distracted affairs of the latter State especially turned his attention to that quarter. Family quarrels among the Rajput princes gave him opportunities of aggrandising himself. He devastated Jaipur and Jodhpur, seized upon several rich districts, and carried off immense booty. But Amir Khan could not long follow his predatory career. At the close of the Pindari war, the British Government turned their attention upon the settlement of Rajputana and Central India. Overtures were made to Amir Khan offering him all the lands he held under grants from the Holkar, on condition of his relinquishing the districts obtained by violence and extortion from different Rajput States, abandoning his predatory habits, dismissing his army, surrendering his artillery to the British at a valuation, and furnishing a body of troops to co-operate with the British force. After much haggling Amir Khan agreed to these terms, and a treaty was accordingly concluded in November 1817. At the same time the British Government granted to him the fort and district of Tonk, Rampura, and a loan of three lakhs of Rupees, which was afterwards converted into a gift. The district of Pulwal was also conferred on his son as jaghir for life. In lieu of the revenue of this district, which it was found inconvenient to make over to the management of the Nawab's son, annual stipend of Rs. 12,500 was assigned to him. Amir Khan survived this treaty 17 years. During this period he was employed in the improvement of his territories and in the education of his children. He died in 1834.

Treaty.

Vizir Muhammad Khan. His son and successor Vizir Muhammad Khan rendered important services to the British Government during the Assists the English during the Mutiny. Mutinies of 1856-57. He was guaranteed the right of succession according to the Muhammadan law. Vizir Muhammad Khan died after a reign of thirty years and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Ali Khan. *Shortly after his accession,* Muhammad Ali Khan. this prince was involved in dispute with one of his Hindu vassals the Thakur of Lawa. Muhammad Ali Khan attacked the Thakur in his own domains, but was repulsed with serious loss of life. Matters, however, were amicably settled by the intervention of English officials, but the Nawab nursed in secret treacherous designs against his vassal. He was bent upon his destruction, and was seeking an opportunity to carry out his projects. With the connivance of his minister he sent a friendly message to the Thakur inviting him to Tonk. The unsuspecting young lord accordingly repaired thither accompanied by his uncle Rewat Singh and a few followers, and was received with every *seeming mark of hospitality. But the treachery of the Nawab soon* showed itself. Rewat Singh was publicly murdered, and the Thakur was besieged in the palace in which he had taken up his abode and a body of troops sent to invade Lawa. This outrage excited the horror of all classes; nor did it go unpunished. The British Government took the Deposed. part of the outraged Thakur, the Nawab was deposed, the salute allowed to him was reduced from 17 to 11 guns, and he was at last sent to reside at Benares with an allowance of Rs. 60,000 a year. The minister Hakim Surwar Shah, his companion in crime, was carried in captivity to the fort of Chunar (1868).

Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, the son of the ex-Nawab was raised Ibrahim Ali Khan. to the throne. As this prince was *only twenty years of age* at the time of his accession, and as the State was much involved in debt, the administration was placed in the hands of a Regency Council with Ibadulla Khan the Nawab's grand uncle, an able and experienced man as president. Shahibzada Ubaidullah Khan was appointed a minister. On attaining his majority His Highness the Nawab assumed the direct management of the State in 1870, and Ubaidullah Khan falling under suspicion was removed from office (1874). The Nawab at

first desired to carry on the Government without any responsible mir ter, but in February appointed Ibadulla Khan who had served w great credit and ability as president of the Regency Council. The Naw takes an active and personal part in the administration, and deser great credit for the reduction which he has effected in expenditure, a the liquidation of a large portion of the debt of the State.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Agra.

In 1875, His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Sal Bahadur met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Agra, and was present at the European Féte, held the in honor of the Prince. His Highness was also present the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, a received as a mark of personal distinction an increase salute from 11 to 17 guns. His Highness Amin-ud-Dau Wazir-ul-Mulk, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Kh Bahadur, has judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 28 yea of age.

Increase of salute.

Chapter VIII.—Karauli.

THIS State is situated to the east of Jaipur. It has the princi lity of Bharatpur on the north, Dholpur on the east, and the riv Chamba on the south. Its area is 1,870 square miles, and its popul tion 124,000 souls. The revenue from all sources is Rs. 5,00,0C The army of the State consists of 400 cavalry, 3,200 infantry, guns, and 40 artillerymen.

Harbaksh Pal.

The history of this principality presents very little of importan previous to its connection with the British Government. Like other Rajput States it had succumbed to the Moghals at an early da Mahratta supremacy succeeded that of the Moghals. In the beginni of the 19th century we find Raja Harbaksh Pal ackno ledging the suzerainty of the Peishwa, and paying him annual tribute of 25,000 Rupees. By the treaty of Puna, the Peish ceded his rights to all lands he held north of the Narbadda to t English; Karauli consequently came into their hands. treaty was concluded with Raja Harbaksh by which acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, a

His connection with the English.

agreed to furnish troops according to his means when required. On the other hand he was gauranteed in his possessions, and the tribute payable by him to the Mahrattas was remitted, but the Raja wished for more. He desired the possession of some districts wrested from him by Sindhia, and requested the British Government that they should be restored to him. This was refused. The Raja highly resented the refusal, and shewed his ill feeling by joining an insurrection against the Chief of Bharatpur, who had been taken under British protection. He, *however, subsequently made humble professions of submission, and was* pardoned.

Harbaksh Pal died without issue in 1838, and was succeeded by Pratap Pal a near relation. During the reign of this prince, Karauli presented a scene of disorder and tumult. The exchequer was quite empty, and the Raja attempted to replanish it by heavy exactions from his subjects. The violence and oppression with which these exactions were carried on served to make the people his enemies, and they rose in a body against him. Four times was a British officer deputed to Karauli to settle this state of affairs, but with very little success. In the midst of these disturbances Pratap died in 1848. As he left no children, Narsingh Pal, a minor relative was adopted by the family as his successor. The British Government at first withheld its recognition of the adoption. The State was in debt to the Government to the amount of 1,54,312 Rupees which was payable by instalments, but up to this time not a single instalment had been paid. The British Government therefore insisted in the payment of the first instalment before they would recognise the adoption. After much difficulty the sum was procured, and as the troubles in Karauli had increased, Government "deemed it expedient to recognise the succession of Narsingh Pal, warning him that payment of the debt would be exacted. At the same time an agent was deputed to Karauli with *instructions to exercise the direct management of affairs*" during the minority of the Chief.

Pratap Pal.

Narsingh Pal.

Narsingh Pal died in 1852. Before his death he had adopted Bharat Pal, a distant kinsman as his successor. The adoption was recognised by the Home Government. But as it was afterwards found on enquiry,

that the adoption of Bharat Pal was informal owing to the minority of the late Chief, and the omission of certain necessary ceremonies and as Madan Pal a nearer relation was accepted by the Ranis, by nine of the most influential Thakurs, by three-fourths of the lesser feudal Chiefs of the State, and by the general feeling of the country, the recognition of the former was cancelled, and Madan Pal was recognised as successor to the State (1854). The direct interference of the Political Agent was withdrawn, and the agency abolished in 1855.*

Madan Pal.

Assists the English during Mutiny.

During the Sepoy Mutiny Maharaja Madan Pal assisted the British Government to the best of his power. As a reward Government remitted his debt, conferred on him a dress of honor, and raised his salute for life only from 15 to 17 guns. But though the amount due to the British Government was remitted, the pecuniary embarrassment of the Maharaja did not cease. In 1859, an Agent was sent to Karauli to assist the Maharaja in the adjustment of his debts, with instructions to advise as a friend and not to act as an "authoritative controller of affairs." He was withdrawn in 1861. Maharaja Madan Pal was also created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1869, and his nephew Rao Latchman Pal of Hadouti was selected as his successor, but he died before his installation and Jai Singh Pal "a descendant of Karath Pal second son of Maharaja Dharm Pal, the common ancestor of the family," was chosen by the influential Thakurs, and confirmed by the British Government. In May 1874, Maharaja Jai Singh Pal visited Agra, and in March following was present at Delhi to take part with other Rajput Chiefs in paying and receiving friendly visits from the Governor General. He returned to Karauli pleased with his reception, and much impressed with the many new sights and experiences. He died in December 1875, and was succeeded by Arjun Pal, Rao of Hadouti. His Highness Maharaja Arjun Pal was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title, "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. His

Jai Singh Pal.

Arjun Pal.

* Aitchison's Treaties.

Highness has judicial powers of life and death and is entitled to a
Salute. salute of 17 guns.

Chapter IX.—Kishengarh.

THIS principality lies between the territories of Ajmir and Jaipur. It covers an area of 724 square miles, and contains a population of 105,000 souls. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 13,00,000, of which about two lakhs of Rupees are expended yearly for charitable purposes. The army of the State consists of 550 cavalry, 3,500 infantry, 86 guns, and 100 artillerymen.

Kishen Singh, the founder.

The "family of Kishengarh is an offshoot from Jodhpur." The State derives its name from the founder Kishen Singh, ninth son of Raja Udai Singh of Marwar. Kishen Singh had a quarrel for superiority with his eldest brother Sur Singh, the heir to the throne and left his native country accompanied by a few followers. He repaired to the mountainous country, east of Ajmir, where he laid the foundation of an independent principality known as Kishengarh A. D. 1613.

Bahadur Singh.

The early history of Kishengarh is very obscure. It presents little worthy of record previous to the reign of Raja Bahadur Singh who occupied the throne towards the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was through his treachery, that the Mahrattas obtained complete victory over the combined forces of Jaipur and Jodhpur at the fatal battle of Mairta, and that the whole of Rajputana came under their arms. Raja Bahadur Singh was succeeded by his son Kalian Singh.

Kalian Singh.

Treaty.

This chief entered into a treaty with the English by which he was taken under the protection of the British Government on condition of his acknowledging the superiority of the latter, and agreeing to act in subordinate co-operation with it. *Shortly after the conclusion of this treaty, Kalian Singh became involved* in a dispute with his nobles which cost him his throne.

Dispute with the nobles.

This quarrel arose from an attempt on the part of the chief to commute to a money payment, the personal services due to him by his feudatories. This the nobles refused, and one among their number, the

Thakur of Fattehgarh declared himself independent. The Raja assembled his men to crush the Thakur, but suddenly left Kishengarh and repaired to Delhi where he "busied himself in buying honorary privileges from the Emperor." He was, however, soon recalled to his country where the state of affairs had become seriously alarming. On his return he levied an army and summoning his vassals, marched against the rebellious chiefs; but one by one his troops deserted him and he fled to Ajmir whence he appealed to the British Government for aid. But the Government refused to interfere. Meanwhile the revolted chiefs had not been inactive. They proclaimed Pirthi Singh, infant son of Kalian Singh, as Raja, and laid siege to the town of Kishengarh. They were at the point of capturing the city when matters were settled by the intervention of the Political Agent. The Raja returned to Kishengarh. But he had rendered the country too hot for him by his previous conduct; he therefore abdicated the throne in favor of his son Mokham Singh, and retired from Kishengarh. Raja Mokham Singh died in 1839, and was succeeded by his adopted son Pirthi Singh who was raised to the throne in 1840. The reign of this prince has been a peaceful one, nothing having occurred to disturb the tranquility of the State. The relation of His Highness Maharaja Pirthi Singh with the British Government continues to be cordial, and he maintains a friendly intercourse with his feudatories. His Highness the Maharaja is favorable to education, which has made some progress during his reign. Besides a Hindi and Urdu School at the capital, three Vernacular Schools have been recently established which are all maintained by the State, but as yet no English School has been opened. There is no regular Dispensary in the State, but Muhammadan Hakims and Bhaidyas are employed to treat patients. The administration of justice in Kishengarh deserves notice. There are five Civil Courts, one in each of the chief cities in the Pargannas of Surwar and Rupnaghar, and two Lower Courts, and one Appellate Court at the capital. Besides these, there are four other courts for the trial of criminal cases.

Mokham Singh.

Prithi Singh.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja Prithi Singh Sahib Bahadur was present at the Darbar, held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra. The Maharaja made some presents to the Prince,

who in return gave him a gun carrying 16 bullets at a time, a sword, a golden medal, a ring and a watch with golden chain.

His Highness the Maharaja was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st, January 1877, where he was met with a friendly reception from His Excellency Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General, and received an increase of salute from 15 to 17 guns. The Maharaja, aged 44 years, has judicial powers of life and death. His Highness' eldest son, the heir apparent, Maharaja Kumar Sadul Singh Sahib Bahadur is now about 22 years old.

Increase of salute.

Mahta Sobhag Singh is the present Dewan of His Highness the Maharaja.

Chapter X.—Dholpur.

The territory of Dholpur lies to the east of Karauli. It has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of 500,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs, 11,00,000. The army of the State consists of 2,700 men, 600 cavalry, 3,650 infantry, 32 field guns and 100 gunners.

The Chiefs of Dholpur belong to the Jât tribe, and their ancestors were originally landholders of Gohad, a village near Gwalior. Being of an industrious, and warlike disposition, they rose into importance under the Pieshwa Baji Rao, and assumed the title of Lords of Gohad under the suzerainty of the Mahrattas. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, they seized upon Gwaliar, and assumed independence with the title of Rana (1761). In 1799, Lakindar Singh Maharana of Gohad, entered into a treaty with the British Government by which the Government agreed to "furnish the Maharana with a force for the defence of his dominions or for their enlargement by conquest from the Mahrattas, to share with him their joint conquests, except the territories constituting his jaghir and then in possession of the Mahrattas and to embrace the Maharana in any peace concluded with the Mahrattas." Accordingly, when in 1871, the English Government concluded a treaty with Sindhia, it was stipulated that the latter

Rise of the family.

Lakindar Singh.

Treaty.

should not interfere with the Maharana's dominions as long as he co-tinued faithful to the English. But the Maharana soon broke his fait and the treaty concluded with him in 1799 was cancelle Sindhia taking advantage of this opportunity, invad Gwaliar and Gohad, took the places by storm and made t Maharana his prisoner. But Gohad did not long remain the possession of the conqueror. Ambaji Inglia whom Sindh had entrusted with its Government revolted against his master in 18(and entered into an alliance with the English. By this treaty he reli quished his claims on Gohad, Gwaliar, and certain other places, and w confirmed in his remaining possessions free of tribute. The fortress Gwaliar was retained by the British Government while Gohad with i dependencies was made over to Kirat Singh, son and successor Maharana Lakindar Singh (1804). Subsequently, howeve in consequence of a settlement with Sindhia, the Englis abandoned Gwaliar and Gohad to him. But to compensa Maharana Kirat Singh for his loss, they assigned to him tl Pargunnas of Dholpur, Barah, and Rajkirah. Kirat Sing accepted the exchange, and thus be[illegible] the Maharana Dholpur. Maharana Kirat Singh died in 1836, [illegible] ceeded by h son Bhagwant [illegible] During the [illegible] Maha[illegible] Bhagwant [illegible] lered valual[illegible] Government [illegible] to place [illegible] Gwaliar [illegible] [illegible]

Sindhia takes possession of Gwaliar and Gohad.

The English abandon Gwaliar and Gohad to Sindhia, and confirm [illegible] Kirat Singh.

Bhagwant Singh [illegible] the English during the Mutiny.

[illegible] District. For this [illegible] Maharana [illegible] strict surveillance [illegible]

Nihal Singh in 187[illegible]

His Highness [illegible] Lakindar [illegible] at Agra [illegible] Wales [illegible]

Meets the Prince of Wales at Agra.

1st January 1877. His Highness the Maharana is a good-looking prince, aged 16 years; speaks English well, and is fond of all kinds of out-door sports. The Maharana has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Salute.

Chapter XI.—Bharatpur.

THIS State is situated on the north-east of Jaipur. It has an area of 1,974 square miles, and a population of 743,710 souls. The revenue stands at 28,75,000 Rupees. The army is composed of 8,500 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, 250 artillerymen, and 38 guns.

The family of Bharatpur belong to the Jât tribe. They had emigrated from Multan, and settled themselves as cultivators in the Doab about the middle of the 17th century. They soon exchanged their plough for the sword, and made themselves masters of a few villages in the District of Dig. During the troubles which prevailed in Hindustan on the decline of the Moghal Empire, they extended their conquests, and brought the whole of the neighbouring country under subjection.

Suraj Mal.

Conquers the fort of Bharatpur.

The first prince of note was Suraj Mal, a brave warrior who inherited all the spirit and energy of his ancestors. He fought several battles, and took many places of which the most important was the fortress of Bharatpur, which gives its name to the principality. He was slain in 1763 while leading his army against the imperial city of Delhi.

Jawahir Singh, Ratan Singh, and Kehri Singh.

Suraj Mal was succeeded by his eldest son Jawahir Singh who was shortly followed by his brother Ratan Singh, and he, in his turn by his son Kehri Singh. As this prince was only an infant at the time of his accession, his uncles Nawal Singh and Namal Singh were appointed regents in succession. During the regency of Namal Singh, an event happened, which caused a great revolution in the State. Ranjit Singh, the youngest son of Suraj Mal, revolted against the authority of his brother, and invoked the assistance of Mirza Najaf Khan, the commander of the Moghal

Rebellion of Ranjit Singh.

Army. Ready at the call, Najaf Khan marched his troops against the jâts, defeated them, and dispossessed them of all their territories except the fortress of Bharatpur, which he made over to Ranjit Singh. Subsequently, he restored to the latter; lands yielding nine lakhs of Rupees. On the death of Najaf Khan, which happened in 1782, Bharatpur with all its possessions fell into the hands of Sindhia, who, at the intercession of the mother of Ranjit, ceded to him eleven districts yielding ten lakhs of Rupees. To these were afterwards added three districts yielding four lakhs of Rupees as a reward for services rendered to General Perron. Ranjit Singh was in the meantime acknowledged as Raja of Bharatpur by the death of his nearer relations. In 1803, he entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government, and as a proof of his sincerity assisted Lord Lake with troops in the campaign against Sindhia. For the service, he was rewarded by a grant of the districts of Kishengarh, Kathawar, Rewari, Gokul, and Saher. But his fidelity did not continue long. When the English declared war against Holkar, Ranjit Singh not only refused to furnish them with troops, but secretly assisted Holkar, and at the end of the campaign, gave him a refuge at his capital. This conduct of the Raja was resented by Government, and an army was despatched to invade Bharatpur. Ranjit defended the fortress with great vigour, and repulsed four successive assaults. But though he was victorious, his resources were nearly exhausted, and he thought it best to make friends with the English. He, therefore, made advances for peace, and a fresh treaty was accordingly concluded, by which the Raja agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of Rupees, seven of which were afterwards remitted, and was confirmed in the possession of the territories, which he held previous to the accession of the British Government.

Najaf Khan made over the fortress of Bharatpur to Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit concludes treaty with the English.

Breaks with the English, and assists Holkar.

Fresh treaty.

Raja Ranjit Singh died in 1805 A. D. The reigns of his two sons Randhir Singh, and Buldeo Singh, occupied 19 years. The latter dying in 1825 left a son Balwant Singh, a boy of six years of age. This prince was raised to the throne, and his accession was recognised by the British Government.

Randhir Singh, and Buldeo Singh.

Balwant Singh.

Dethroned by Durjan Sal.

But he was dethroned, and cast into prison by his cousin Durjan Sal who himself usurped the throne. Now that he had obtained power which he had long coveted; Durjan tried to maintain it by the force of arms. With this view he strengthened his fortifications, levied troops, and secretly procured assistance from several of the neighbouring chiefs. At length the news of these preparations reached the ears of the Governor General, who, to prevent a general commotion, determined to dethrone the usurper. An army of 25,000 men was sent against Bharatpur. Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-Chief led the troops in person. The fort of Bharatpur hitherto thought impregnable was stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal was carried away into captivity, and Balwant Singh was re-established on the throne under the guardianship of his mother, Rani Mirut Kour, and the superintendence of a Political Agent. But the Rani was removed in 1826 for her intriguing disposition, and the administration was placed in the hands of a Council of Regency. In 1835, Raja Balwant Singh was entrusted with the full administration of the State. Nor did he abuse the charge. His rule was mild and benevolent, and under it Bharatpur recovered much of its former prosperity. He died in 1853, and was succeeded by his only son Maharaja Jeswant Singh, a youth of sixteen. During his minority the administration was conducted by a Council, consisting of five nobles of the State under the superintendence of a Political Agent.

The English reinstate Balwant Singh.

Jeswant Singh.

In 1869, His Highness Maharaja Jeswant Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I., assumed the charge of Government. He is a noble and generous prince, and an able ruler. He liberally subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the Bengal Relief Fund, and endowed the Mayo College with Rs. 50,000.

In January 1876, His Highness the Maharaja visited Agra to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the European levee held there. The Prince honoured him with a return visit at his capital. His Highness the Maharaja was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. Here His Highness was created Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the

Meets the Prince of Wales at Agra.

Star of India; the investiture of which took place in the Government House, Calcutta, on the 1st January 1878. His Highness Maharaja Brijendar Sewae, Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, G.C.S.I., aged 29 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salue of 17 guns.

Salute.

The principal officers of the State Council are B. Gangaram, F. Padam Singh, M. Rawan Rao, and F. Bukawar Singh.

Chapter XII.—Alwar.

THIS State lies between Bharatpur on the east, and Jaipur on the west. Its area is 3,000 square miles, population 778,596 souls, and Revenue about Rs. 23,00,000. It maintains an army of 2,000 cavalry, 5,500 infantry, 300 guns, and 300 artillerymen.

The family of Alwar belongs to the Naruka tribe of the Rajputs. The founder of the State was Pratap Singh a nobleman of Jaipur, who held the jaghir of Macheri in Mewat. During the confusion which prevailed in Jaipur towards the second half of the eighteenth century, Pratap declared himself independent, and assumed the title of Rao Raja of Macheri. To the territory thus acquired he added the fort of Alwar with the adjoining places, which he conquered from Bharatpur, and formed them into a separate principality.

Pratap Singh, the founder.

Pratap Singh died about the year 1802, and was succeeded by his adopted son Bakhtawar Singh. Soon after his accession, this prince entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which he was assured of protection on condition of his supplying troops in time of war (1803). During the campaign against the Mahrattas, Bakhtawar Singh heartily co-operated with Lord Lake, and was rewarded by the English General with an accession of territory yielding seven lakhs of Rupees, and about the sametime he made over to the British Government three districts in exchange for the pargannas of Tijara, Tapukea, and Kultaman.

Bakhtawar Singh.

Treaty.

In 1811, Raja Bakhtawar Singh incurred the displeasure of Govern

was concluded with him, by which he was expressly prohibited intercourse with other States. The Raja, however, did not respect this agreement long. In 1812, he unlawfully took possession of Dhobi, and Sikrawa, two forts belonging to Jaipur. The British resident at Delhi having in vain remonstrated with him to restore these places, the English Government sent an army to invade Alwar. Intimidated by the near approach of British troops Bakhtawar Singh submitted, at the same time gave up the usurped places, and paid three lakhs of Rupees as expenses of the expedition.

Bani Singh.

Bakhtawar Singh died in 1815, and was succeeded on the throne by his nephew Bani Singh, a minor who only found himself heir to an empty title; the real power of the State falling into the hands of Balwant Singh an illegitimate son of the late Raja, who was supported by a strong Muhammadan faction headed by Nawab Ahmad Bax Khan. Bani Singh having come of age severely felt the restraint put upon him, and taking advantage of an absence of Nawab Ahmad Bax Khan, who had gone on a visit to the British Resident at Delhi, he seized and imprisoned Balwant Singh, and sent hired Agents to murder the Nawab, but the would-be assassins having been detected the crime was traced to the instigation of certain persons at the court of Alwar, and the Resident consequently demanded the surrender of these men. This, the Raja declined to do and persisted in his refusal, until the advance of an English army under Lord Combermere forced him to comply. He was at the same time required to liberate Balwant Singh, and make provision for him and his family. Bani Singh reigned several years after this, but his conduct was always defiant towards the English. He died in 1857, leaving the throne to his son Sheodan Singh,

Sheodan Singh.

a boy of thirteen years old. During the minority of Sheodan, the Rajput nobles rose and expelled the Muhammadan ministers who had acquired great influence over the young prince. Disorder prevailed however to so great an extent, that Government thought fit to interfere; and a Council of Regency was formed to conduct the administration of the State presided over by a Political Agent.

In 1863, the Maharaja Rao attained his majority and assumed the reins of Government. The Political Agent, however, was to remain at

Alwar for a further period of two years. Upon the withdrawal of this officer the affairs of the State again fell into disorder, and after repeated warnings Sheodan Singh was deprived of power, and assigned a sum of Rupees fifteen thousand per mensem for his personal expenditure, and a Council of management with a British officer as its president was formed to administer the State (1870). The Raja Rao, however, still continued to oppose all measures of reform, and to sow seeds of discord amongst his nobles. At last he was distinctly informed, that if any disturbance took place he would be removed from Alwar. This warning had the desired effect, and checked all his disturbing influences.

Deprived of power.

In October 1874, Raja Rao Sheodan Singh breathed his last; and as he died without issue, Mangal Singh, son of Hardeo Singh of the Thana family, was elected to the throne by the majority of the nobles, and his accession recognised by the British Government. Pandit Manphul, C. S. I., has been appointed guardian to His Highness the Maha Rao Raja. The Pandit has received the designation of "Dewan" at the Delhi Darbar as a mark of personal distinction. The Regency Council is composed of the members Pandit Rupnarain Rai Bahadur, Thakur Mangal Singh Rai Bahadur, Thakur Baldeo Singh, and Rao Gopal Singh; of whom the two former have received the title of "Rai Bahadur" at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.

Mangal Singh.

The administration of the civil and criminal cases in the State has been efficient; the jail continues to be one of the healthiest in India; the attendance at the dispensaries has increased; vaccination is in considerable progress, and the number of Schools have increased from 76 to 89.

His Highness Maha Rao Raja Sewae, Mangal Singh Bahadur, was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and met with a reception befitting his rank and station. His Highness, aged 20 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Salute.

Chapter XIII.—Bikanir.

THE territory of Bikanir embraces an area of 24,000 square miles, and contains a population of 300,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 10,20,327. The military force of the State is composed of 750 cavalry, 140 artillerymen, 1,300 infantry, and 95 guns.

This State derives its name from the founder Bikaji, one of the sons of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, who left his native country to carve out a principality for himself. Bikaji or Bika, crossed the desert which formed the northern boundary of Marwar, and by force of arms established his authority over several of the Jât tribes who occupied the country. In 1489, he conquered from the Bhatis the district of Bhagor, and built the city of Bikanir which he made his capital.

Bikaji, the founder.

He died in 1504 leaving two sons Naroji, and Lunkarunji, of whom the former succeeded him but died in the same year. Naroji left the throne to Lunkaranji, who died after a reign of two years (1526). Lunkaranji was followed by Jaetsiji, and he, by Kalian Singh, who dying in 1571, left the throne to his eldest son Rai Singh. This prince extended the boundaries of his dominion by conquests, and completed the subjugation of the Jâts whom he reduced to the position of bondsmen. He contracted an alliance with Akbar by giving his daughter in marriage to prince Selim, eldest son of the Emperor, and received great honors at the Moghal's court and high rank in the Moghal army. He also obtained from the Emperor the Government of Hissar and Hansi. Raja Rai Singh died in 1611 after a long reign of 40 years.

Four successive princes.

Rai Singh.

From Raja Rai Singh to Raja Gaj Singh seven princes occupied, the throne of Bikanir. Their names are Dalpat Singh, Sur Singh, Kurn Singh, Anup Singh, Sarup Singh, Sajan Singh, and Jorawar Singh, but their reigns are of too little importance to be noticed here. Raja Gaj Singh was a brave warrior. He made several new acquisitions of territories, most of which he conquered from the Bhatis and Bahawalpur. He died in 1787, and was succeeded by his son Raj Singh. This prince died of poison administered by his stepmother, who wished to see

Seven successive princes.

Gaj Singh.

Raj Singh.

Alwar for a further period of two years. Upon the withdrawal of this officer the affairs of the State again fell into disorder, and after repeated warnings Sheodan Singh was deprived of power, and assigned a sum of Rupees fifteen thousand per mensem for his personal expenditure, and a Council of management with a British officer as its president was formed to administer the State (1870). The Raja Rao, however, still continued to oppose all measures of reform, and to sow seeds of discord amongst his nobles. At last he was distinctly informed, that if any disturbance took place he would be removed from Alwar. This warning had the desired effect, and checked all his disturbing influences.

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Salute.

her son Surat Singh on the throne. He left two infant sons. But the unnatural uncle Surat Singh was determined to remove every obstacle from the way. He caused the young prince to be put to death, and having quelled a rising of the people headed by his elder brothers, securely took possession of the throne. Surat Singh was a bold and determined character; he carried his arms against the Bhatis, and stripped them of several of their possessions. But in an evil hour he interfered with the affairs of Jodhpur, and supported the claims of Dhokal Singh, posthumous son of Bhim Singh to the throne. He spent all his resources in this fruitless attempt, and to replenish his exchequer he became exacting and oppressive to his subjects, consequently confusion and anarchy prevailed in the State. The nobles defied the power of the Crown, and the people rose in open rebellion. The position of Surat Singh now became so critical that he was in danger of losing his throne; but he was saved by an alliance with the British Government. By this treaty Government agreed to protect the territories of Bikanir, and to reduce the rebellious subjects to subjection, and the Raja was bound to co-operate with the English in time of war.

Surat Singh.

Treaty.

Surat died in 1828 leaving the throne to his son Ratan Singh. Soon after his accession, this prince invaded Jaisalmir to revenge some injuries received from that State. The Raja of Jaisalmir assembled his troops to oppose the invader. The Chiefs, however, were prevented from entering into any acts of hostility by the intervention of the British Government, and the dispute was settled through the arbitration of the Rana of Gohad. But a complete reconciliation was not effected till the year 1835, when both the Rajas relinquished enemity towards each other, and entered into a firm compact of friendship. Ratan Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son Sirdar Singh. During the Mutinies of 1856-57, this Prince rendered valuable services to the British Government, and was rewarded with the grant of forty-one villages, which formerly belonged to the Sirsa District. But his mal-administration of these villages, and continual disputes with his nobles rendered the intervention of the British

Ratan Singh.

Sirdar Singh.

Assists the English during the Mutiny.

Government necessary. The Raja promised to reform the administration, and appointed a Council to assist his minister in the management of affairs. He died in May 1872. As he left no children a Council of State was formed under the supervision of a British officer to administer the State. After sometime Dungar Singh, a distant relation of the Raja was elected to the throne, and his succession was recognised by Government. The State Council still continues to carry on the administration It is presided over by Lal Singh, the father of the Maharaja, and is composed of Maha Rao Hari Singh, Rao Jeswant Singh, Meta Man Mul, and Munden Hiralal. The Council, on the whole, appears to have benefitted the administration of the country.

Dungar Singh.

About the end of 1876, His Highness Maharaja, Raj Rajessar, Sriman Dungar Singh Bahadur, went on a pilgrimage to Hurdwar and Gya. Returning from the latter place, he visited His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra. His Highness the Maharaja, aged 25 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Agra.

Salute.

Chapter XIV.—Jaisalmir.

This State lies on the south of Bahawalpur. It has Bikanir on the east, Jodhpur on the south, and Sindhia on the west. Its area is 12,250 square miles, population 75,000 souls, and revenue Rupees 1,00,000. The military force consists of 400 infantry, 500 cavalry, 12 guns, and 20 artillerymen.

The ruling family of Jaisalmir belongs to the Bhati tribe, a branch of the Yadu race, and claim their descent from Krishna, the hero of Mahabharat. The Bhatis had settled themselves on the north-west of the Great Indian Desert as early as the beginning of the eighth century of the Christian era. In A. D. 1156, their Chief Jaisalji or Jaisal Rawal, built the city of Jaisalmir, and laid the foundation of this principality. Jaisal Rawal died in 1168.

Jaisal Rawal, the founder

The first century of its existence was a period of prosperity for Jaisalmir. The Rawals who succeeded Jaisalji, viz., Salwahan Bijalji, Kailanji, Chachuji I., Karranji, Lakhar Sen, and Pun Pal, with one or two exceptions were all brave and wise men, and the State flourished under their able administration. Besides the isolated position of the country, and the barrenness of its soil, rendered very little temptation to the several bodies of invaders, who from time to time ravaged the more fertile States of Hindustan. But at the close of the century the peace of the country was disturbed by an invasion of the Massalmans. About the year 1285 Jaisalmir "was subjected to a seige from the troops of the Emperor Alla-u-din Khilji."

Followed by seven princes.

Jaitsi I.

Jaitsi Rawal was then the reigning prince. He valiantly defended his capital against the beseiging army, and repulsed them several times with heavy loss. The invaders would have been obliged to abandon their attempt had Jaitsi I. lived to conduct the operations of the war; but unfortunately for the country he died in 1294, and soon after the succession of his son Mulraj; Jaisalmir fell into the hands of the Muhammadans. All the inhabitants were put to the sword, and none escaped the general massacre except the two nephews of Mulraj who were taken to Delhi. Here they entered into the imperial service, and gradually rose in the favour of their master. At last the Emperor was pleased to confer on Ghursatji, the elder brother, his paternal territories. Ghursatji returned to Jaisalmir, and with the aid of his followers succeeded in establishing peace and order throughout the country. Shortly after he died, and was succeeded by his younger brother Keharji. From Keharji to Jeswant Singh, fourteen princes, viz., Lachmanji, Birsi, Chachuji II., Dave Dass, Jaitsi II., Karransi, Lunkaran, Baldeo, Har Raj, Bhim, Manohar Das, Ram Chandra, Sabbal Singh, and Amar Singh, ruled over Jaisalmir. They were all able rulers, and it was under them, that the country recovered from the effects of the Muhammadan conquest, and regained its former prosperity. But with the reign of Jeswant Singh, who succeeded to power in 1702, the State began rapidly to decline. During a rule of twenty years he lost

Mulraj.

Ghursatji.

Keharji.

Followed by fourteen princes.

Jeswant Singh.

several rich possessions which were wrested from him by the Rahtors, and by Bahawal Khan. His son Ukkhi Singh who succeeded him in 1722, was also stripped of the districts of Deorawal and Khadal by the ruler of Bahawalpur.

Ukkhi Singh.

Ukkhi Singh was followed on the throne by Mulraj II. (1762). The administration of this prince was rendered memorable by the atrocities of his minister Salim Singh (son of Sarup Singh) who was virtually ruler of the State. Salim was as unscrupulous as he was unprincipled. He put to death nearly all the relatives of the Rawal, interrupted the trade of the country by heavy extortions from the merchants, and depopulated the city of Jaisalmir by his cruelty. It was in this reign that the relations of Jaisalmir with the English first commenced. In 1818, a treaty was concluded with Mulraj II. by which the State was guaranteed to his posterity. The Rawal was to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and was to be protected from serious invasions and dangers to his State, provided the cause of the quarrel was not attributable to him. Mulraj II. died in 1820. His grandson Gaj Singh, a minor was raised to the throne by the minister. Four years later Salim died, and was succeeded in his office of minister by his eldest son. This man possessed all the vices of his father. He murdered his stepbrother who was associated with him in the ministry. For this act, Gaj Singh who had by this time attained his majority caused him to be imprisoned.

Mulraj II.

Treaty.

Gaj Singh.

Maharawal Gaj Singh on assuming the administration of the State in his own hands; gained great popularity by his just and conciliatory measures. He also proved himself a faithful ally to the British Government by rendering them valuable assistance during the Panjab Campaign. He died in 1846, and was succeeded by his nephew Maharawal Ranjit Singh. In 1862, this prince received a sannad from the British Government guaranteeing the privilege of adoption. He died in June 1864, and was followed on the throne by his younger brother Ba'ri Sal, the present Maharawal. His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj, Maharawal Bairi Sal Singh

Assists the English during the Panjab Campaign.

Ranjit Singh.

Bari Sal.

Salute.

Bahadur, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. His Highness is now about 31 years old.

Chapter XV—Serohi.

THIS principality lies between Mewar on the east, and Marwar on the west. On the north it is also bounded by Marwar, and on the south by the Baroda State. It contains an area of 3,200 square miles, and a population of 55,000 souls. The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,10,000 a year. Tribute Rs. 7,500. The army consists of 375 horse, and 350 foot.

Udaibhanji.

The history of Serohi presents very little of importance before the commencement of the present century. In 1818, the reigning Rao Udaibhanji, a Chohan Rajput, was deposed by the Thakurs and placed in confinement for his tyranny and oppression, and his brother Sheo Singh was appointed to act as regent during his life time. Udaibhanji made an effort to regain his liberty, and implored the assistance of Raja Man Singh of Jodhpur, who marched an army into Serohi, but was defeated and beaten back. Notwithstanding, that the invasion proved unsuccessful, it had its evil influence on the State. The peace of the country was disturbed and several of the Thakurs showed signs of rebellion, but with a view to save the principality from utter ruin Sheo Singh craved the protection of the British Government. This was granted to him, and a treaty was accordingly entered into in September 11, 1823, by which Government extended its protection to the State, and guaranteed the succession to the heirs of Udaibhanji should any of them survive Sheo Singh who on his part acknowledged the supremacy of the English and agreed to discharge with fidelity the duties of allegiance and "to pay tribute not exceeding three-eighths of the revenues."

Sheo Singh acts as regent.

Treaty.

His accession to the throne.

In 1874, Udaibhanji died without issue, and Sheo Singh was acknowledged as Rao of Serohi. Soon after his accession to power, the new Rao had to borrow a lakh and a half of Rupees from the British Government to enable him to

maintain an army for the preservation of peace in his dominions. This debt gradually accumulated, and in 1854 it amounted to about two lakhs of Rupees. With a view to its liquidation the State was taken under the direct management of the British Government. The tribute was reduced by one-half. It was subsequently still more reduced, and fixed at Rs. 7,500, in consideration of the valuable services which Sheo Singh rendered during the mutiny of 1856-57. Rao Sheo Singh died in 1861, and was followed on the throne by his son Rao Umed Singh. His three brothers dissatisfied with the provision made for them before their father's death rose in rebellion, but they were soon brought to submission and accepted a provision in land.

His services during the mutiny.

Umed Singh

In 1865, Rao Umed Singh took the entire management of the State into his own hands, the debt to the British Government having been entirely liquidated by this time. He died in September 1875, and was succeeded by his son Kesri Singh, the present Rao, a youth of 21 years of age. His Highness Rao Kesri Singh Bahadur, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Kesri Singh.

Salute.

Baboo Kishen Lal is the present Dewan of His Highness the Rao.

Chapter XVI.—Dungarpur.

The territory of Dungarpur lies to the south of Mewar, and its soil is mostly sterile. It is full of deserts and woods, containing a variety of timber trees, having several hills and hillocks scattered over the surface. The stones which are found in the hills are generally ornamental, and among them the stone Parrawa is made into images and pots of various sorts. The chief towns are Dungarpur, Sagwara, Galliacot, Auspar, and Bankora. The area of the State is 1,000 square miles, population 100,000 souls, Revenue Rs. 1,50,000, and the tribute Rs. 27,287. It has an army of 100 cavalry, 1,000 infantry, and four guns.

The Rawals of Dungarpur are descended from the same stock as the Ranas of Udaipur. Like most of the Rajput States, this princi-

pality had successively acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghals and the Mahrattas. In 1818, the Rawal Jeswant Singh entered into a treaty with the British power by which he transferred his allegiance to the English Government, and agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 35,000 which he had hitherto paid to the Mahrattas. The reign of Jeswant Singh was not a successful one. He was a weak prince, and given to licentiousness and debauchery. For his incompetency he was deposed in 1825, and his adopted son Dalpat Singh, grandson of Sawant Singh, Chief of Pertabgarh, was appointed regent. But in 1844, on the death of Sawant Singh, Dalpat was called to the throne of Partabgarh. By the advice of the British Government he adopted Udai Singh, infant son of the Thakur of Sabli, as his successor in Dungarpur and was to conduct the administration of the State during the boy's minority. But this arrangement by which sovereign power was invested in one who lived away from the State, and had his own cares and responsibilities, only occasioned much disorder and disturbance in Dungarpur. Jeswant Singh made an effort to recover his lost authority but failed, and was removed to Mathura, where he was placed under strict surveillance. Maladministration still continued to prevail, therefore in 1852, the British Government removed all power out of the hands of the regent, and appointed a Native Agent to conduct the affairs of the State.

Jeswant Singh. Treaty.

Udai Singh.

His Highness Maharawal Udai Singh Bahadur attained his majority in 1857, and assumed the reins of Government. During the Sepoy Mutiny he rendered valuable services to the British Government. He is an able ruler, and has added to the prosperity of the State by his mild and judicious measures. His charitable works are worthy of mention. He has expended large sums in the construction of roads, temples, and inns throughout his territories, but his most renowned gift throughout Hindustan is of the stone images which are annually distributed without number amongst Sadhus and Brahmins.

Assists the English during the mutiny.

In 1874, His Highness the Maharawal gave his daughter in marriage to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaisalmir emburdened with gold

and silver in dowry, and in February of the following year Maharaj Singhji the heir apparent, was married to the daughter of the Raja of Ratlam. The Maharawal, aged 40 years; has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Salute.

The principal officers of the State are Maharaj Lachman Singh (His Highness' younger brother); Pandit Bhagwati Pershad, Administrator of the State; Zumji Bukharia, Magistrate; Munshi Niaj Muhammad Khan, Civil Judge; Shivalji Gandhi, Kurson Das Gandhi, Kumalji Ghantia, Dalji Bhukharia, Kamdars, and Under-Kamdars; and Chota Lal Khushal, Officiating Head Clerk.

Chapter XVII—Banswarra.

The area of Banswarra is 1,500 square miles, population 150,000 souls, and the revenue Rupees 3,00,000 of which the feudatory chiefs receive Rupees 1,10,000. Tribute Rupees 39,129. The military force of the State consists of 60 cavalry, 500 infantry, three guns, and twenty gunners.

The family of Banswarra claims affinity with the Ranas of Udaipur, being descended from the same stock. The principality itself originally formed a portion of Mewar, and assumed independence under a younger branch of the House of Dungarpur. The connection of the State with British power commenced in A. D. 1818, when a treaty was concluded with the Rawal Umed Singh, by which he was taken under the protection of Government on condition of his paying an annual tribute not exceeding three-eigths of the revenues of his territories, and supplying troops in time of difficulty and danger.

Umed Singh concludes treaty.

Umed Singh was succeeded by his son Rawal Bhawani Singh. The extravagancies and vices of this prince, and the excesses of his minister, gave rise to much disorder in the state of affairs, and the British tribute fell into considerable arrears. Accordingly, in 1835, through the remonstrances of the British Government the minister was removed from his office, and arrangements were made to liquidate the arrears of tribute. Shortly after this Bhawani Singh

Bhawani Singh.

Bahadur Singh.

died, and as he left no children, Bahadur Singh one of the principal nobles of the Court was elected to the throne. He too died childless, and was succeeded by his adopted son Lachman

Lachman Singh.

Singh, the present Maharawal. The succession of this prince was at first opposed by Man Singh, Thakur of Khandu, who claimed the throne for one of his own sons, but he subsequently withdrew his opposition on obtaining a remission of Rs. 1,300 a year in the tribute payable by him to the State.

In 1873, His Highness Maharawal Lachman Singh Bahadur had a quarrel with the Raja of Partabgarh regarding a boundary question, and the dispute culminated in a bloody affray. Major Gunning who was deputed to investigate the matter settled the dispute in favour of the Raja of Partabgarh, and the minister Kothari Chimun Lal having been proved to be implicated in the affray was fined Rs. 2,000, and banished from the country for ten years. His place has been filled by the Rao of Ghuri a first class Noble of the State.

In April 1874, a son was born to His Highness the Maharawal who has also been guaranteed the privilege of adoption. His Highness Rai Rayan, Maharawal Sri Lachman Singh Bahadur, aged 41 years, has

Salute.

judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Chapter XVIII.—Partabgarh.

The territory of Partabgarh covers an area of 1,460 square miles, and contains a population of 150,000 souls. The net revenue is Rs. 6,00,000. An annual tribute of Rs. 72,700 is payable to the British Government, and Rs. 56,887 to Holkar through British territory. The military force is composed of 275 cavalry, 950 infantry, 12 guns, and 40 gunners.

This State was taken under British protection in 1804 when Raja

Sawant Singh.

Sawant Singh, son of Salim Singh, agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and to transfer to it the tribute which he hitherto paid to Holkar, but this allowance

was soon dissolved under the non-interference policy of Lord Cornwalis, and Partabgarh was once more left open to the inroads of the Mahrattas. In 1818, however, protection was again extended to the State, and a

Treaty. separate treaty was concluded with the Raja.

Abdicates the throne to his son Kour Dip Singh. Sawant Singh had entrusted the management of affairs to his son Kour Dip Singh. The tyranny and misconduct of this prince, occasioned much confusion and discontent in the State, and at the instance of the British Government he was banished from the capital, first to Deolah, and then to the fort of Kernora, where he died on 21st May 1826. In the meantime Raja Sawant Singh who had abdicated the throne to his son Kour Dip

Resumes the Government. Singh resumed the management of Government in his own hands, but there was still another cause of disturbance. The Bhils and Thugs carried on their depredations on the State, and committed great ravages. The intercession of the English power, however, put a check on these people and restored peace to the State.

Dalpat Singh. Raja Sawant Singh died in 1844. His grandson Dalpat Singh, who had been adopted by Rawal Jeswant Singh of Dungarpur was now recalled to the throne. He accordingly relinquished his claims on Dungarpur to Udai Singh, son of the Thakur of Sabli, and assumed the reins of his paternal dominion. Dalpat Singh acted also for sometime as regent for Dungarpur during the minority of its chief, but this arrangement being highly inconvenient for him he at last left the regency, and confined himself to Partabgarh. Dalpat

Udai Singh. Singh died after a reign of 20 years, and was succeeded by his own son Udai Singh, the present Maharawal.

His Highness Maharawal Udai Singh Bahadur, aged 33 years;

Salute. has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Chapter XIX.—Shahpura.

The Chiefs of this State are Sesoliya Rajputs descended from

Surajmal. Surajmal, the third son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur. Surajmal obtained the Pargana of Khyrar in Mewar-

from the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi. He was succeeded by his son

Sujan Singh.

Sujan Singh, who received the Parganna of Phulia as a reward for his gallant services, from the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi, but he soon abandoned the town of Phulia, and founded Shahpura which now yeilds a revenue of Rupees 3,00,000 a year.

Relations of the British Government with the present Chief.

The present Chief "holds Khyrar under the sovereign of Mewar, and Shahpura under the British Government as part of Ajmir." He pays an annual tribute of Rupees 10,00,000 to the British Government, but "with the proviso that, if the customs duties levied in Ajmir were abolished, he should also cease to collect such duties, and, in consideration of such loss of revenue, his tribute should be reduced to Rupees 2,000." The Chief has received the right of adoption, and has judicial inferior powers.

Section III.—CENTRAL INDIA AND MALWA.

Chapter I.—Gwaliar.

Gwaliar or the dominion of Sindhia is a large and irregular-shaped country stretching from near the Gulf of Kambay to the banks of the Jamna. On the west and north it is separated from Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces by the river Chambal; on the east it has Bundelkhand and the Central Provinces, and on the south the States of Bhopal and Dhar. It embraces an area of 33,119 square miles, and contains a population of 2,500,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 1,20,00,000, of which the greater portion is derived from land tax. A sum of Rupees 19,656 is annually contributed towards Malwa Bhil Corps. The State maintains an army of 6,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 48 guns.

Ranoji Sindhia, the founder of this State, came of a respectable but impoverished Mahratta family near Sattara, and began life as the slipper-bearer of the Peishwa* Baji Rao. By the careful performance of this menial duty he attracted the notice of his master, who elevated him to the command of the body-guard. From that time the rise of Ranoji was rapid. He soon distinguished himself as one of the most daring and formidable leaders of the Mahratta army, and acquired several possessions in Malwa. The *Peishwa also granted him a jaghir for the support of his troops. He* died in 1750. After the fatal battle of Panipat fought in the year 1761, the Sindhia family lost with their Chief Jankaji (who was slain in the contest) all their acquisitions in Malwa. Madhaji Sindhia an illegitimate son of Ranoji was now recognised as the head of his father's house, and succeeded to such of his paternal estates as were still left. Madhaji was a man of strong and determined character. He united in himself all the qualities of a brave warrior and a wise statesman. The principal object he had in view was to create a principality for himself and his heirs, and he succeeded. In 1764, he led an army into Hindustan, and established his authority in the country north of the Narbada. Up to the year 1773 Madhaji Sindhia had acted in subordination to the Peishwas, acknowledging their supremacy, leading their troops into the field and fighting their battles; but at the close of the year an event happened which put an end to this relation. In 1774, Raghonath Rao succeeded to the Peishwaship. The new Peishwa was an enemy to Madhaji, and had formerly opposed the claims of the latter to his paternal estates. Consequently on Raghonath's accession to power, Sindhia together with Takaji Holkar openly declared war against him. In the contest which followed, Madhaji first came in contact with the English, who had espoused the cause of Raghonath Rao. A body of English troops was sent to invade Sindhia's dominions. After several reverses on both sides the conflict

Ranoji Sindhia.

Madhaji Sindhia.

* The Peishwa was the title of the Prime Minister of Mahratta Kings. On the decline of the royal power the Peishwas assumed independence, and established a principality for themselves at Puna.

Treaty with the English.

was brought to an end by a treaty concluded with Sindhia by Colonel Muir, the English General. By this treaty the existence of Madhaji as an independent prince was recognised by the British Government; he was to cease hostilities with the English, to use his influence with the Mahrattas in bringing about a general peace and failing that to remain neutral; while the British Government withdrew their forces and restored all the territories conquered from the Sindhia with the exception of the fortress Gwaliar, which had been made over to the Rana of Gohad (1781). In 1782, through the intervention of Madhaji peace was concluded with the Mahrattas by the treaty of Salbye, and he was rewarded for his good offices in effecting the peace, with the grant of the district and town of Bharoch. After the conclusion of this treaty Madhaji was left to pursue his own course unmolested; the English occupied with the affairs of Maisur, where the Chief Tippu Sultan had assumed an hostile attitude against them; not caring to interfere. Sindhia took no part in the wars which followed, but availed himself of the opportunity to strengthen his army, to wrest Gwaliar from the Rana of Gohad and to consolidate his possessions in Upper and Central India. He next attempted to extend his power over the Northern parts of Hindustan, and in the Dekhan. The former he accomplished by possessing himself of the person of the Moghal Emperor, and carrying his arms into the country of the Rajputs. To effect the latter, he aspired to become the prime minister of the Peishwa. Could he succeed, he would hold his Mahratta rivals under control. Madhaji proceeded to Puna. Here his views were advanced by a quarrel between the Peishwa Madho Rao and his minister Nana Farnavese. But unfortunately at the very threshhold of success he fell ill and died (1794).

Daolat Rao Sindhia.

Madhaji Rao Sindhia was succeeded by his grand nephew Daolat Rao Sindhia. This prince though young in years inherited the courage and military spirit of his predecessor. Possessing a large and well-regulated army, he acquired a great ascendancy over the other Mahratta princes. In the contest for succession which followed the death of Madhu Rao Peishwa, he took the part of Baji Rao and succeeded in raising him to the vacant Peishwaship. He then

entered into a quarrel with Jeswant Rao Holkar, and usurped several of his possessions. These petty successes induced him to try his strength with the English. When in 1802, the Peishwa accepted the protection of the British Government, and agreed to receive an English force in his dominions. Sindhia not only refused to become a party to the alliance, but openly intrigued with the Raja of Berar to defeat its object. All attempts of the British Government for an amicable settlement were in vain. Lord Wellesley, the then Governor General, seeing war inevitable, instructed General Wellesly and Lord Lake, to attack Sindhia from the north and south. Daolat Rao now found out his mistake. He had overestimated his strength. He was no match for the veteran warriors who were sent against him, and suffered successive defeats at Aligarh, Delhi, Assaye, Agra, Laswari, and Argaum. At length he was obliged to sue for peace. A treaty was concluded at SurjiAnjengaom, by which Daolat Rao ceded to the British Government all his territories between the Jamna and the Ganges, and all situated to the north-ward of Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Gohad, the forts of Ahmadnagar and Bharoch, and his possessions between the Ajunta Ghat and the Godaveri. He also renounced his claims on his feudatory Rajas, and declared them independent of his authority (1803). This was a great blow to the ambitious Daolat Rao. But he did not intend to observe the conditions of the treaty and only sought an opportunity to violate them. Nor had he to wait long. When in the following year the British Government declared war against Holkar, he joined the latter and commenced hostilities against the English. Matters would have come to a serious standing, but the replacement of Wellesly by the peacefully disposed Lord Cornwallis as Governor General, prevented the outbreak of a war. A new treaty was concluded with the Sindhia at Allahabad on the 23rd of November, 1805, "which ceded Gwaliar and Gohad to him, abolished the pensions of Rs. 15,00,000 a year, paid by Government to Sindhia's officers, constituted the Chumbal, the northern boundary of his dominions, deprived him of all claims to tribute from British Government; bound itself not to make treaties

Makes war with the English.

Concludes peace.

Joins Holkar.

Receives Gwaliar and Gohad from the English.

with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota or other Chiefs, tributary to Sindhia in Malwa, Mewar, or Marwar, or to interfere with the arrangements which Sindhia might make in regard to them, and granted a pension of four lakhs a year to Sindhia and Jaghirs of two lakhs to his wife Baiza Bai, and one lakh to his daughter Chumna Bai." In other respects the conditions of the treaty of 1803 were adhered to.

Pindari war.

In 1817, the Pindari war broke out. Daolat Rao was invited to join the plundering chiefs. The Peishwa also about this time showed signs of disaffection, and tried to revive the old Mahratta confederacy. These circumstances offered too great a temptation to Sindhia to remain firm to his engagements with the English. He was still hesitating as to the course he would pursue when the prompt measures of the British Government obliged him to come at once to a decision. He bound himself to place his troops in fixed positions whence they were not to move without the consent of Government, and to give up the forts of Assirgarh and Hindia both as security for the lines of communication and as a guarantee for the performance of his agreements, and to surrender the tributes of the Rajput States for three years. But notwithstanding these terms the fortress of Assirgarh was not easily surrendered. It was therefore taken by force on 9th April 1819. In the fort a letter was found in the handwriting of Sindhia, directing the Governor to obey the orders of the Peishwa, then at war with the English. For this breach of faith, the fortress was permanently annexed to the British dominions.

Assirgarh taken by the English.

Daolat Rao died on the 21st March 1827. As he left no son, and had not during his lifetime selected a successor to the throne, his widow Baiza Bai adopted Mugat Rao, son of a distant kinsman. This boy then about eleven years of age, was on the throne with the title of Janokji Rao Sindhia. The administration of the affairs was vested in the hands of the Baiza Bai. But her misgovernment of the State and ill treatment of the young prince, caused a general discontent throughout the dominion. At last her tyranny grew so high that Janokji was obliged to fly from the palace, and take refuge at the British Residency. This gave rise to an open revolt.

Janokji Rao Sindhia.

The troops rose in arms and shouted for their prince. The Baiza Bai alarmed for her safety fled to the Residency, and Janokji returned to Gwaliar (1833).

Maharaja Janokji now assumed the reins of Government in his own hands. He was a weak ruler. In matters of administration, he was guided by his maternal uncle the Mamah Sahib, who occupied the post of prime minister. Though his rule was undisturbed by foreign war, "the Court was one constant scene of feuds and struggles for power amongst the nobles, and the army was in a chronic state of mutiny." The principal event of Janokji's reign was the reform of the contingent. By the treaty of 1817, Maharaja Daolat Rao Sindhia had agreed to furnish a contingent of 5,000 horse, and assigned for its support the payments made to him by the British Government, and the tributes due to him from the Rajput States. This contingent was, after the termination of the Pindari war, reduced to 2,000 horse. In 1837, it was reorganized on a footing of one regiment of cavalry, one of infantry, and a company of artillery commanded by European officers. The districts in Khandesh which had been made over temporarily to the British Government were restored to Sindhia, he paying in lieu a sum equivalent to their net revenues. The expenses of the contingent were defrayed partly from these revenues, and partly from "the revenues of the Sagar districts and the tributes from the Rajput States." Janokji Rao died in 1843. He had no son and had not nominated his heir. His widow Tara Bai, therefore, with the consent of the principal nobles, adopted Bagirat Rao, son of Hanwant Rao, the nearest though very distant relative of the late Maharaja. The adoption was approved by the British Government, and the boy was placed on the *masnad* with the title of Maharaja Alijah Jiaji Rao Sindhia. The Mamah Sahib was appointed regent during the prince's minority. Tara Bai fearing that her authority would be superseded, entered into an intrigue against the regent in concert with one Dada Khasji-wala, a man of some influence in the Court. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Resident the Mama Sahib was dismissed, and Dada Khasji-wala was selected to fill his place. This was a most injudicious selection. The Dada

Reform of the contingent.

Jiaji Rao Sindhia.

was a most "turbulent, restless, and intriguing spirit; an enemy of public order and a fomenter of troubles with his neighbours." In all his acts he showed himself hostile to the English. He gained over a large number of the troops to his side by promises and rewards; dismissed those officers of the State who were friendly to the interest of the British Government, and replaced them by his own creatures.

These proceedings could not fail to attract the notice of the British Government. The removal of Dada Khasji-wala was demanded as the condition of re-establishing friendly relations with the State, and a force was marched out to enforce the demand. On the near approach of the troops the Dada was surrendered. It now remained to make arrangements for the proper administration of the State. The Governor General Lord Ellenborough proposed to discuss the matter in a personal interview with Tara Bai, and the young Maharaja on the 26th of December 1843. The interview, however, did not take place; the Rani and Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindhia having been held in restraint by the mutinous soldiery. The English army was thereupon ordered to march upon Gwaliar. They were met by a large body of the Gwaliar troops, and inflicted upon them two successive defeats one at Maharajpur and another at Punniar. Gwaliar now lay at the mercy of the Governor General. A treaty was concluded with the Maharaja by which it was agreed, that territories yielding eighteen lakhs a year should be ceded to the British Government for the maintenance of a contingent force, and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to British Government and the expenses of the war; that the army should be reduced to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns; that the Government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the British Resident, and that the just territorial rights of the Gwaliar State should be maintained by the British Government.

On attaining majority His Highness Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindhia, was entrusted with the full administration of the State (1854). In affairs of Government he was guided by the advice of his wise and able minister Dinkar Rao, who assisted in reforming the internal administration of the State.

On the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny, His Highness Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindhia sent his bodyguard to Agra to co-operate with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. He also refused all offers to join the mutineers and held in restraint those of his soldiery who showed signs of disaffection. When, however, Tantia Topi entered Gwaliar, the Maharaja was deserted by his troops, and obliged to fly for safety to Agra. He was however soon restored to his capital by Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Colin Campbell who beat back the rebels from Gwaliar. This fidelity to the British Government did not go unrewarded. The Maharaja was restored lands yielding three lakhs of Rupees a year, and was permitted to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and his guns from 32 to 36. His Highness the Maharaja has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and guaranteed the right of adoption.

His services during the Mutiny.

His Highness "sat as a member of the mixed commission of Europeans and Natives by which Malhar Rao Gaikwar of Baroda was tried in 1875 for an attempt to poison the British Resident at Baroda."

In 1875, His Highness Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindhia met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutta. His Highness was present at the reception of the native princes, and at the grand Chapter of the Star of India. In January following the Prince proceeded to Gwaliar, and His Royal Highness was received with great demonstrations of respect. A grand review of 8,000 picked troops was held in Honor of His Royal Highness' visit. Sindhia himself took the command, and after the Prince had made a tour of inspection there was a march past. After the review there was sham fight, Sindhia commanding one detachment, and his Commander-in-Chief the opposing force. His Royal Highness was well pleased with these entertainments, and expressed his sense of gratification in warm language.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Gwaliar.

His Highness the Maharaja was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the most honourable titles of "Counsellor of the Empress" and "Hisam-us-Saltanat" as also the honorary rank of "General in the Army." His Highness

has been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; the investiture of which took place in the Government House, Calcutta, on the 1st January 1878. The Maharaja has also been declared to be an *ex-officio*, and for life a Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire, instituted on the 1st January 1878, by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, and at the late Delhi Darbar His Highness received an increase of salute from 19 to 21 guns.

Increase of salute.

His Highness Muktaral Mulk, Azimul Iktdar Rafias Shan Wala Shiko Mohta Shami Dauran Umdatal Umra; Hisam-us-Saltanat; Maharaj Dhiraj Alija; General Sir Jiaji Rao Sindhia Bahadur; Srinath; Mansur-i-Zaman; Fidwi-i-Hazrat Malika Muazima Rafiad Darje Inglistan; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress, &c., has judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 46 years of age.

The present Dewan of Gwaliar is Lieutenant-Colonel Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Kharkay Shamsher Jang Bahadur, K.C.S.I.

Chapter II.—Indor.

This principality is comprised of two detached portions separated from each other by the States of Jaora and Gwaliar. The northern part is watered by the river Chambal and its tributaries, and the southern occupies a portion of the valley of the Narbada. The area of Indor is 8,015 square miles, and its population about 635,450 souls. The Revenue is Rupees 50,00,000, and the annual contribution towards Malwa Bhil Corps is Rupees 23,81,520. The army comprises 3,100 regular, and 2,150 irregular infantry; 2,100 regular, and 1,200 irregular cavalry, 340 artillerymen, and 24 field guns.

The origin of this State is contemporaneous with that of Gwaliar. The founder Malhar Rao Holkar I., a Mahratta, was the son of a shepherd in the village of Hol on the Nira. Possessing a courage and ambition beyond his sphere, Malhar Rao

Malhar Rao Holkar I.

Holkar I. disdained the humble duties of his station, and exchanged the book for the sword. About the year 1724, he entered the army of the Peishwa as Commander of 500 horse. In this service he soon distinguished himself and rapidly rose to the first rank among the Mahratta Chiefs. After the conquest of Malwa in 1735, he was left in command of the Mahratta forces, to the north of the Narbada, with Indor and a large portion of conquered country assigned to him for their support.

From this time the career of Malhar Rao Holkar I. was one of uninterrupted success. He carried his depredations far and wide and made the power of his arms felt wherever he went. These incursions served to extend both his possessions and his fame, which stood only second to that of Madhaji Sindhia among the Mahrattas. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat (1761), Holkar returned to and directed his attention to consolidating and strengthening his numerous conquests. He died in 1765 at the good old age of seventy-six, and was succeeded by his grandson Mali Rao Holkar, an idiot. This prince did not survive long; and on his death which happened nine months after, the administration of the State fell into the hands of his mother the renowned Ahalya Bai.*

Mali Rao Holkar.

Ahalya Bai.

This admirable woman was the ornament of her sex. Pious, energetic, and active, she possessed all the qualities of a thorough statesman. Her virtue, her prudence, the quickness of her intellect, the firmness of her character, her strong sense of the duties of her position, her unremitting attention to business, her public and private charities, and above all her affection towards her people and her constant care for their happiness and welfare, gained her the love and veneration of her subjects and the esteem of foreign princes. Soon after her acces

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* Like some of the females of the heroic ages Ahalya Bai possessed many noble qualities, and has rendered her name immortal by the erection of magnificent temples at Indor, Himalya, SetBandyo Rameswar, Gya, Benares, Jagannath, and other religious places. The architecture of *Natmandir* and that of the temple at Gya known as Bishnupad, i.e., a place containing the footsteps of Bishnu, is indeed so very pleasing that it attracts the eyes of all spectators. The very beautiful images of Ram and Janoki as also that of Ahalya Bai who as their most faithful devotee is standing before them in a true worshiping posture, are even now to be seen in a temple at Gya, and create strong impressions upon the minds of Hindu pilgrims tending towards the systematic adoration of their Gods. The fine and strong Dharmasala of Ahalya Bai is also in existence at Kedarnath.

sion to power she selected Tukaji Holkar, a man of established character and well-known merits as Commander-in-Chief of her army, and associated him in the Government of the State. The thirty years that she held its reins were years of peace for the country and prosperity to the people; and her death which occurred in 1795, was widely lamented.

Tukaji Holkar.

She was succeeded on the throne by Tukaji Holkar. Tukaji enjoyed his power for two years and died in 1797.

He left two legitimate sons. The elder Khasi Rao was an idiot, and the younger Malhar Rao was slain at Puna, leaving a boy named Khandi Rao. Jeswant Rao Holkar, an illegitimate son of Tukaji, having gained over the troops to his side, put aside the claims of Khasi Rao, and assumed the Government in the name of the young Khandi Rao Holkar I. The young prince, however, was subsequently poisoned, and the State passed into the hands of Jeswant Rao Holkar. This prince was remarkable for his high military talents. His chief ambition was to extend his dominions by conquest. Taking advantage of an absence of Daolat Rao Sindhia who had proceeded to Puna, he attacked that chief's dominions which he plundered and devastated. He also inflicted a severe defeat on Sindhia near Puna. Inflated with this success he invaded the territories of the British Government. In the war which ensued, his power was completely broken, and he fled to Puna for refuge. Thither he was pursued by Lord Lake, who was determined to give him no respite. At last finding all his hopes gone; he submitted to the conqueror. A treaty was concluded which deprived him of a large portion of his territories (1805). These, however, were restored to him in the following year. Jeswant Rao now employed himself in reorganizing his army. But his recent ill-success had rendered him peevish, violent and cruel; and he had given himself up to excessive drinking to keep up his spirits. This soon brought on insanity. He died insane in 1811.

Khandi Rao Holkar I.

Jeswant Rao Holkar.

War with the English.

Treaty.

During his insanity the administration had been conducted by his concubine Tulsa Bai. On his death she adopted Malhar Rao Holkar II., his son by another mistress and carried on the Government in his name. But her arrogance and incapacity of

Malhar Rao Holkar, II.

rule alienated her subject. The troops openly mutinied and their command was seized by Pathan leaders hostile to her interests. Tulsa Bai fled from the capital with the young Malhar Rao, and invoked the protection of the British Government. But before succour arrived she was seized upon by the Pathan leaders, and beheaded on the 20th December 1817. The day following her murder the Holkar army sustained a complete defeat from a body of English troops, and in January a treaty was concluded at Mandisur with the Maharaja; by which the greater portion of his dominions was wrested from him and the remainder taken under British protection. Malhar Rao Holkar II. was quite unfit to govern. He was given up to debauchery and extravagance, and left the administration in the hands of his favourites who were for the most part worthless creatures. The consequence was that the State gradually fell into decline, the revenue was reduced to a very low figure, and heavy debts accumulated. Malhar Rao died without issue in 1835, at the early age of twenty-eight. His widow adopted a child of a distant relation who was raised to the throne with the title of Martand Rao Holkar. But the late Raja had a cousin, named Hari Rao, who had been thrown into prison for his rebellious conduct in the preceding reign. He was now released from his confinement by a strong party in his favour, and was joined by a large body of nobles and troops. Martand Rao was banished from the State, and Hari Rao Holkar was proclaimed Maharaja on the 17th January 1834. This, however, was not a happy selection. Hari Rao was quite incapable as a ruler, and his minister Rivaji Phansia who was entrusted with the sole administration of the State, was cruel, oppressive, and avaricious. An attempt was made by the partisans of the exiled Martand Rao to reinstate him on the throne. A body of armed men entered the Royal Palace by night with the purpose of assassinating the Raja and his minister; but their attempt was frustrated and they were slain to a man.

Treaty at Mandisur.

Martand Rao Holkar.

Hari Rao Holkar.

Hari Rao died in A. D. 1843, and was succeeded by his adopted son Khandi Rao Holkar II. This prince reigned only three months. On his death without children, the British Govern

Khandi Rao Holkar II.

ment with the concurrence of the mother of Hari Rao Holkar selected Tukaji Rao Holkar, the younger son of Bhao Holkar, a man of the same tribe and lineage with Malhar Rao, as successor to the throne. This prince then about 10 years of age was installed to the vacant Gaddi (20th of June 1844). His Highness Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar attained his majority in 1852, and assumed the full administration of Government. His Highness has always entertained a high regard and a friendly feeling towards the British Government. These were manifest in his conduct during the Sepoy Mutiny. Whilst some of the Native Princes abandoned their capitals and sought refuge in the British Camp, His Highness firmly stood his ground notwithstanding his safety was endangered by the disaffection of a portion of his own troops, and though he found it impossible to prevent an attack upon the Resident, he afforded timely and valuable information to the British Authorities not only in his own territories but all around as far as Bombay. His Highness also gave every possible aid to the British troops and afforded shelter in his palace to a large number of English fugitives. These services were not left without some acknowledgment at the hands of Government. In 1862, a sannad was granted to him guaranteeing the privilege of adoption. Subsequently His Highness was created a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness the Maharaja is an efficient ruler. His measures for the improvement of the State and his efforts to promote the happiness and welfare of his subjects are deserving of the highest commendation. His Highness is full of energy and works harder than the hardest working of his public servants. In the choice of these he is especially happy; consequently there is much more intelligence and fidelity in his service than can be ordinarily found in Native States. In 1872, His Highness appointed to the office of minister Sir T. Madhava Rao a Mahratta Brahmin, one of the most accomplished men of his race. In May 1875, Sir T. Madhava Rao's services were transferred to the Baroda State, and his cousin Ragho Nath Rao was appointed to succeed him. The new minister is also a very able man and enjoys the full confidence of the Maharaja.

Tukaji Rao Holkar.

His services during the mutiny.

In December 1875, His Highness Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar

visited Calcutta to meet his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Highness was received by the Prince at the grand reception of Native Princes and at the Grand Chapter of the Star of India.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Indor

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid His Highness the Maharaja a return visit at Calcutta, and went to Indor on the 9th March 1876, where he met with a warm reception from the Maharaja. His Royal Highness left Indor after witnessing a dance of Bhil men and women.

His Highness the Maharaja was also present at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. On this occasion His Highness received the most honorable title of 'Counsellor of the Empress'

Increase of salute.

with an increase of salute from 19 to 21 guns. On the 1st January 1878, His Highness was declared to be an *ex-officio* and for life Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire.

His Highness Maharaja' Dhiraj Raj Rajessar Sewae, Sir Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress, &c, has two sons, Sivaji Rao Holkar and Jeswant Rao Holkar. These young princes are naturally very intelligent. They are now learning English under Captain Norman Franks. His Highness the Maharaja has Judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 46 years of age.

Bakshi Khonan Singh, Commandant of the Forces of His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Delhi Darbar on the 1st January 1877.

Chapter III.—Bhopal.

THIS State is situated in the south-east corner of Malwar. It embraces an area of 8,200 square miles and contains a population of 769,200 souls. The revenue is Rs. 26,83,400. Military force consists of 694 horse, 2,200 foot, 291 artillerymen, and 57 guns.

Dost Muhammad.

The origin of this principality dates from the beginning of the 18th century. It was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Aghan Chief, who had served Aurangzib in his wars and had been appointed by him Superintendent of the Bhairsia district. During the confusion which followed the death of the Emperor, Dost Muhammad established his independent authority over Bhopal and the adjacent country, and assumed the title of Nawab.

Yar Muhammad.

Faiz Muhammad, Yassin Muhammad, and Haiat Muhammad.

He died in 1723, and was succeeded by his illegitimate son Yar Muhammad; his legitimate son Saltan Muhammad having resigned his claims in favour of the former. Yar Muhammad had three sons Faiz Muhammad, Yassin Muhammad, and Haiat Muhammad who followed their father to the throne in succession. The last named prince laid the foundation of a strong and permanent friendship with the British Government by assisting General Goddard, who was leading his army against Sindhia, with every means in his power, and allowing the General to pass through his territories. Haiat Muhammad reigned 29 years. He was a weak ruler. During his administration Bhopal was overrun by plundering hordes of Pindaris and Mahrattas. The imbecile Nawab was unable to contend against these bandes of invaders; and the State was nearly brought to the verge of destruction. It was however saved by the arrival of Vizir Muhammad, a cousin of the Nawab, who had been banished for his rebellion against a minister subsequently deceased. This brave man came at the head of a large army, drove away the Pindaris and the Mahrattas, and in a short time restored peace and security to the State.

Bhopal invaded by the Pindaris and Mahrattas.

Saved by Vizir Muhammad.

But his success was only excited the jealousy of Ghous Muhammad, the heir apparent to the Gaddi. This prince tried his best to get rid of the gallant soldier; and when he came to the throne on the death of the Nawab his father, he invited the Mahrattas to occupy the country. Vizir Muhammad now stepped forward as the senior of his native land, and expelled the Mahrattas. From this time Ghous Muhammad gradually sank into insignificance and the real power passed into the hands of Vizir Muhammad who assumed the office of minister.

During the remainder of his life Vizir Muhammad was engaged in continued struggles with the Mahrattas. He died in 1816, and was succeeded in the office of minister by his son Nazzar Muhammad. Nazzar was a worthy son of his brave father. His administration which extended over four years only was beneficial to the country. He restored peace and prosperity to the State, raised the revenue from the low figure to which it had fallen, and recovered the districts which had been lost in former wars. In 1817, he entered into an agreement with the British Government for the suppression of the Pindaris, and in the following year a treaty of alliance was concluded by which the State was guaranteed to him and he agreed to furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry receiving in return five districts in Malwa. Two years after the conclusion of this treaty Nazzar Muhammad accidently died, leaving a daughter the renowned Sikandar Begam. His wife the Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghous Muhammad, assumed the Government in the name of her minor daughter. In 1835, Sikandar Begam was married to her cousin Jehangir Muhammad Khan. This prince, ambitious of power, raised a rebellion against his mother-in-law, but he was defeated and besieged in the Fort of Ashta. At last a reconciliation was effected through the intervention of the British Government. Kudsia Begam resigned her power and her son-in-law was installed as Nawab on the 29th November 1837. Jehangir Muhammad died after a reign of six years, and his wife Sikandar Begam was appointed sole regent for their only daughter Shah Jehan Begam.

Nazzar Muhammad.

Treaty.

Kudsia Begam.

Jehangir Muhammad.

It was during the regency of Sikandar Begam, that the Sepoy Mutiny broke out. The Begam rendered important services to the English on this occasion, supplying them with troops and provisions, *and giving shelter to the British refugees*. As a recognition of these important services, the district of Bhairsia was *made over to her, and she was recognised as ruler of* Bhopal in her own right, and was invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. She died in 1868 leaving behind her a name ever memorable in history.

Sikandar Begam.

Her services during the mutiny.

Nawab Shah Jehan Begam.

Her daughter Nawab Shah Jehan Begam at once assumed the administration which she conducts ably and most satisfactorily. This princess was twice married. Her first husband was Bakshi Baki Muhammad Khan. By him she has a daughter the Sultan Jehan Begam, who has been recognised the heir to the throne by the British Government. After his death which happened in 1867, she married Muhammad Sadik Husain. This prince has received the title of Nawab, and is associated with the Begam in the Government of the State.

On the 1st of February 1875, Sultan Jehan Begam was married to Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, a native of Jelalabad in the Mazuffarnagar district. The ceremony was performed in full *Darbar*, and in the presence of European gentlemen invited for the occasion. A dowry of two krors of Rupees was settled on the bride.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Calcutta.

Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begam came to Calcutta in December 1875, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to this country. She paid her respects to the Prince at the grand reception of native princes, held at Government House; and was visited by the prince in return. In December of the following year she proceeded to Delhi to be present at the Grand Imperial Darbar. On this occasion she was accompanied by her husband His Highness Nawab Alijah Amir-ul-mulk Sadik Husain, and her grandmother the Kudsia Begam who is still alive. His Highness Nawab Alijah Amir-ul-mulk Sadik Husain received a salute of 17 guns as a mark of personal honour at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.

Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begam has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Both Her Highness, Nawab Shah Jehan Begam, and her grandmother the Kudsia Begam, have been invested with the insignia of the Order of the Crown of India.

Salute.

Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begam, G. C. S. I., &c., aged 41 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

The Chief State Officers are Munshi Muhammad Jamal ud-din Khan Sahib Bahadur, and Syfud-dowla Ali Husain Khan.

Chapter IV.—Dhar.

THIS principality lies to the west of Indor. Its area is 2,500 square miles, population 150,000 souls, and gross revenue about eight lakhs of Rupees. The State maintains an army of 50 cavalry, 219 infantry, 21 artillerymen, and six field guns.

The Princes of Dhar belong to the family of Puar Rajputs Emigrating from Malwa at a very remote period, the Puars had settled themselves in the neighbourhood of Puna, and had acquired great celebrity in early Mahratta history. Anand Rao Puar I, son of Sambaji, generally considered as the founder of the State, was a soldier of fortune in the service of the Peishwa Baji Rao, and received from him a grant of the province of Dhar together with the adjoining country for the support of himself and his followers. He died in 1749.

Anand Rao Puar I.

His son Jeswant Rao Puar I. who succeeded him was killed in the battle of Panipat in 1761. Jeswant Rao Puar I. left a son Khandi Rao Puar. During the reign of this prince and that of his son Ananda Rao Puar II. who followed him in 1780, the State was distracted by frequent invasions of Holkar and Sindhia, who despoiled it of a large portion of its territories and carried off immense plunder. On the death of Ananda Rao Puar II. in 1807, the administration was assumed by his wife the Mina Bai. She was then with child and soon gave birth to a son, who was named Ram Chandra Rao Puar. This boy died at an early age and Mina Bai at once adopted her sister's son under the name of Ram Chandra Puar. The Rani still continued at the head of the administration, and it was owing to her firmness and talents, that the State was saved from utter ruin at the hands of Mahratta and Pindari invaders. In 1819, Dhar was taken under British protection, and the districts it had lost were recovered and restored. At the same time to ensure proper administration of the State, Bapu Raghonath, an able and

Jeswant Rao Puar I.

Khandi Rao Puar.

Ananda Rao Puar II.

Ram Chandra Puar.

Dhar taken under British protection.

In March 1876, His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar III. proceeded to Indor, to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Darbar held by His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar in honour of the Prince. His Highness was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India," by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. On this grand occasion His Highness received the title of Maharaja, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Indor.

His Highness the Maharaja is "pleasant in all his relations, tender towards his ryots, and at all times willing to contribute liberally to works of improvement, roads, &c., and works of charity."

His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Puar, K. C. S. I., has been guaranteed the right of adoption. His Highness, aged 35 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Salute.

Sakaram Narain is the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

Chapter V.—Dewas.

This State has an area of 2,576 square miles, population 121,809 souls; and revenue Rupees 6,02,890.

The princes of Dewas also belong to the Puar Rajputs. They are descended from Sagoji Puar, whose grandson Babaji Puar had two sons, Kaluji and Sambaji who were distinguished military commanders in the Mahratta army in the service of Sivaji and his successor Shahu Raja. Sambaji was generally designated as the ancestor of the family of Dhar. Kaluji had two sons, Tukaji I., and Jiwaji, who came with the first Baji Rao Peishwa into Malwa (1715-26), and gradually obtained possession of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alot, Hamerpur, (Bundelkhand), Kandoba (Doab), and several other places.

Tukaji I and Jiwaji.

Senior Branch.

Successors of Tukaji I.

Krishnaji Rao Puar II.

The successors of Tukaji I. represent the Senior Branch of the Dewas. Tukaji I. was followed through a series of adoptions by Krishnaji I., Tukaji II., Rukmangad Rao (commonly known as Khaseh Sahib), and Krishnaji Rao Puar II., the present Raja. This prince assumed the administration of the State on the 23rd May 1867, but on account of some mismanagement his portion is at present administered by a native superintendent under the supervision of the British Government.

Salute.

His Highness Raja Krishnaji Rao Puar II., BabaSahib, aged 31 years, is married to a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Rao Pandurang Tantia Gorey Rai Bahadur is the native superintendent of the State of Dewas (Senior Branch). He received the title of "Rai Bahadur" on the 1st January 1878.

Junior Branch.

Successors of Jewaji.

Narain Rao Puar.

The successors of Jiwaji, the other founder of the State, belong to the Junior Branch of the Dewas. Jiwaji was partly followed by legitimate and partly by adopted sons. Their names in succession are Anand Rao I., Haibat Rao I., Nilkant Rao, (who assumed the name of Anand Rao II), Haibut Rao II, and Narain Rao Puar, Dada Sahib, the present Raja.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Indor.

His Highness Raja Narain Rao Puar, Dada Sahib, met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indor, and was present at the Darbar, held by His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar. His Highness the Raja was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India," by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Salute.

His Highness now 19 years old, stays at Indor to study English at the Residency (Rajkumar) College, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

The tutor to His Highness is Nilkant Janardan Kirtani, and the Karbari or minister for both the Chiefs of Dewas is Ganpat Rao Ram Chandra.

Short account of Dewas before the British occupation of Malwa.

Prior to the British occupation of Malwa, the successors of Tukaji I., and Jewaji, had been subjected to the constant oppressions of the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and the Pindari chiefs. This state of things remained for a period of thirty years, during which interval the chiefs of Dewas lost the districts of Hamerpur, Kandoba, Sarangpur, &c.

Taken under British protection.

But in 1818, the principality of Dewas was taken under British protection when the ruling chiefs were Tukaji II, and Anand Rao I. The British Government recognised these two princes as rulers of the districts of Dewas, Gurgachah, *Baghaod, and Bingnaod, and forced the Maharaja of Sindhia to restore* to them the district of Sarangpur, after the conclusion of the Pindari War (1817-1819).

Services of the Chiefs during the mutinies.

In 1828, the Chiefs of Dewas made over to the British Government the district of Baghaod for better management, but they were, however, entitled to the surplus revenues after payment of all the necessary charges of administration. The chiefs of this principality rendered valuable assistance during the mutinies.

Rights and privileges.

Each of the present Rajas His Highness Krishnaji Rao Puar II., Baba Sahib, and His Highness Narain Rao Puar, Dada Sahib, "are equal in rank, and have an equal share in all receipts." They have judicial inferior powers.

Chapter VI.—Jaora.

This State contains the most fertile lands for the cultivation of poppy. Its area is 872 square miles; population 85,500 souls, and Revenue rupees 7,99,300. The army consists of 58 artillerymen, 35 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 15 field guns.

Ghaffur Khan.

Jaora was originally assigned to the famous freebooter Amir Khan, for the maintenance of troops by Maharaja Jeswant Rao Holkar, but he at the time of leaving Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana made it over with other districts to his brother-in-law Ghaffur Khan, an Afghan, born in Rohilkhand.

Battle of Mahidpur.

Ghaffur Khan was present at the battle of Mahidpur in which he and the army of Holkar were completely defeated.

Treaty.

By the twelfth article of the treaty of Mandissor (January 6th 1818), Ghaffur Khan was recognised as the chief of the districts of the Sujit, Mulhargurh, Taul, Mundaol, Jaora, Burode, &c., which had been granted to him by the Maharaja of Holkar. At this time Amir Khan claimed the districts "thus granted to Ghaffur Khan, on the ground that the latter had acted only as his agent in the matter, and that he was entitled to them by virtue of his engagements with the British Government. But it was proved upon enquiry that Ghaffur Khan held them on his own account as a member of Holkar's administration, and that his real dependence on Amir Khan, though the origin of his influence at that Court, had ceased before the war of 1817. Amir Khan's claim was therefore rejected."

Ghous Muhammad Khan.

Ghaffur Khan died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son Nawab Ghous Muhammad Khan, a minor.

During the minority of the young Nawab, the State was managed by the elder widow of Ghaffur Khan and her son-in-law Jehangir Khan by order of Government. But after two years such misgovernment occurred that "the Begam was removed from the guardianship. It was also decided that, in the event of Ghous Muhammad's death, the male relatives of Ghaffur Khan should succeed in preference to those in the female line."

Assists the English during the mutinies. Muhammad Ismael Khan.

Nawab Ghous Muhammad Khan rendered good service during the mutinies. He died in 1865, and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Ismael Khan, the present Nawab, then eleven years old. The Kamdar or minister administered the affairs of the State during the minority of the young Nawab; subject to the control of the Political Agent in Western Malwa. Meanwhile, the Nawab of Tonk half-brother to the elder widow of the late Nawab, preferred his as well as her claims to the throne, but they were rejected by the British Government.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Indor.

His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ismael Khan Sahib Bahadur assumed the administration of the State in 1874. His Highness the Nawab paid his due respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indor (March 1876);

and was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st of the following year on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The Nawab has been guaranteed the right of adoption, and has judicial inferior powers.

Salute. His Highness is now 25 years old, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Hazrat Nur Khan, the minister of the State, has been created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Chapter VII.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I.—BHOPAL AGENCY.

I. Agra Burkhera.—Population 4,219 souls Revenue Rupees 7,000. This State is tributary to Sindhia. Bulwant Singh, the present Thakur, is subordinate in his administration to the Political Agent. He is now 53 years of age.

II. Basouda.—Area 68 square miles. Population 5,440 souls. Revenue Rupees 10,000 The army consists of eight artillerymen, 12 sowars, three guns, and 60 policemen. This State, "is an offshoot of Mahomedgarh In 1817, it was seized by Sindhia, but was restored by order of the British Government, and all connection with Gwaliar has since ceased. It pays no tribute" The present Nawab Amar Ali Khan, by caste a Pathan, is therefore immediately dependant on the British Government He is now about 50 years of age.

III. Dubla Dhir.—Thakur Chand Singh, the present chief, aged 42 years, receives allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, Bhopal and Dewas, amounting to Rupees 4,250 per annum. He holds "three villages in Shujawalpur under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays a quit-rent of Rupees 1,401 annually."

IV Dubla Ghosi.—The present Thakur, aged 59 years, succeeded Govardhan Singh in 1854 He receives allowances from Sindhia, Bhopal, and Dewas, aggregating Rupees 5,000, and "holds a village in Shujawalpur on a quit-rent of Rupees 1,050."

V. Duria Kheri.—Thakur Ranjit Singh, the present chief, aged 46 years, receives certain allowances from Sindhia, Dewas, and Bhopal, aggregating Rupees

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V. DURIA KHERI.—Thakur Ranjit Singh, the present chief, aged 46 years, receives certain allowances from Sindhia, Dewas, and Bhopal, aggregating Rupees

4,480 per annum. He holds "two villages in Shujawalpur under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays a quit-rent of Rupees 925."

VI. HIRAPUR.—The present Rao who is now 56 years of age, "holds Hirapur and Airwas on an istumrari rent of Rs. 600," and receives allowances from Holkar, Sindhia, and Bhopal, aggregating Rupees 6,449 per annum.

VII. JABRIA BHIL.—The chiefs of this State are the descendants of Rajan Khan, brother of the notorious Pindari Chitu. The present representatives are Madar Baksh, Mukdum Baksh, Rahim Baksh, Jamul Baksh, and Kurim Baksh. Of these the last is a minor, and his share has been managed under the supervision of the Political Agent Bhopal since 1871.

VIII. JHABRA.—Dotar Singh, the adopted son of Rao Fatteh Singh, is the present Thakur, who receives from Sindhia a tankah of Hali Rupees 1,200 a year.

IX. KAKUR KHERI.—Thakur Chand Singh, the present chief, holds a village in Shujawalpur under British guarantee, "on a quit-rent of Rupees 175, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. or Rupees 3-8-0 on the transfer of the pargannа to Sindhia. He also receives a tankah of Rupees 800."

X. KHILCHIPUR.—Area 204 square miles. Population 30,900 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,75,000.

His Highness Rao Amar Singh Bahadur, by caste a Khilchi Rajput, is the present chief, who pays a tribute of Hali Rupees 13,138 to Sindhia. His Highness received the title of "Rao Bahadur, from Government in April 1873, and is now about 44 years old. The Rao has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns which he received at the Delhi Darbar as a mark of personal distinction.

Rao Amar Singh.

Salute.

XI. KHURSIA.—The present Thakur who is now 51 years of age receives a tankah of Hali Rupees 1,750 per annum from Sindhia, under an engagement mediated in 1818.

XII. KUMALPUR.—The present Thakur receives an allowance of Rupees 4,600 from Sindhia, and holds a village in Shujawalpur under British guarantee on a quit-rent of Rupees 700.

XIII. KURWAI.—Area 162 square miles. Population 16,823 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000. The army consists of 150 foot and 40 horse.

Dalel Khan.

This State was founded by Muhammad Dalel Khan and it suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Mahrattas and Pindaris. The present Nawab Najjaf Khan now 56 years of age, has selected his grandson Manawar Ali Khan, son of his eldest daughter as his heir, and the choice has been confirmed by the British Government. His Highness Nawab Manawar Ali Khan, is now about nine years of age. He is immediately dependant on the British Government, pays "no tribute or tankah to any State, and holds no formal guarantee."

Najjaf Khan.

Manawar Ali Khan.

XIV. MAHOMEDGARH.—Area 80 square miles. Population 2,938 souls Revenue Rupees 7,000. This State "was originally part of Kurmai," and its present Nawab Hafiz Kuli Khan, aged 64 years, is immediately dependant on the British Government, and pays no tribute to any State.

XV. MAXUDANGHAR.—Area 81 square miles. Population 9,695 souls. Revenue Rupees 31,000. The present Thakur Ragunath Singh, by caste a Khilchi Rajput, is at present 30 years of age.

XVI. NARSINGARH.—Area 720 square miles. Population 87,800 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,00,000. The army consists of 24 artillerymen, 93 cavalry, 326 infantry, and nine guns.

This State is an offshoot from Rajgarh, from which it was separated in 1660.

Ajjab Singh. Ajjab Singh who was minister to the chief of Rajgarh, succeeded in obtaining such territories from him which now form the principality

Chain Singh. of Narsingarh. In 1827, Chain Singh attacked the British Residency at Sehor, and was killed in the contest which ensued, and

Hanwant Singh his successor Hanwant Singh received the title of Raja from the British Government in 1869 on account of his fidelity and good behaviour towards the English.

Pertab Singh His Highness Raja Pertab Singh Bahadur, by caste a Umat Rajput, is the present Chief, who pays a tribute of Bhopali Rupees 85,000 to Holkar, and receives a tankah of Ilali Rupees 1,200 from Sindhia, and Rupees 5,101 per annum from Dewas.

His Highness Raja Pertab Singh Bahadur, is an intelligent and kind-hearted

Salute. prince, he is now about 30 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. His Highness has judicial inferior powers.

XVII. PARON.—Raja Man Singh, the chief of this State, rebelled against the English during the mutiny of 1857, but at last surrendered in 1859. He gave up the rebel Tantia Topi to Colonel Meade, and received as a reward a grant of a village in British Territory; the revenue of which is Rs. 1,000 a year.

XVIII. PATHARI.—Area 22 square miles Population 4,330 souls. Revenue Rs. 12,000.

Nawab Abdul Karim Khân, the present chief, is the son of Haidar Muhammad Khan who obtained this State from the Maharaja of Sindhia in lieu of some villages in the Rahatgarh (1807). The Nawab attained his majority in 1873 His Highness is fond of field-sports &c., and is now about 28 years of age.

XIX. RAJGARH.—Area 642 square miles. Population 75,742 souls. Revenue Rs. 3,50,000. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 360 infantry, and 12 guns with 12 artillerymen.

This State was taken for a short time under the management of the British Government, but was restored in 1856. Moti Singh, the present Rewat, by caste

a Umat Rajput, professed Muhammadanism in 1871, and assumed the name of Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khan. In 1872, he received the tittle of "Nawab" from the British Government. His Highness has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The Nawab is now 65 years of age.

Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khan.

Salute.

XX. RAMGARH.—Maddan Singh, the present Thakur, aged 32 years receives allowance from Sindhia, Holkar, Bhopal, and Dewas, aggregating Rs. 8,615 per annum.

XXI. SUTALEA.—The present jaghirdar, aged 52 years, pays a tankah of Rs. 3,400 to the Chief of Rajgarh, in which State he holds a lease of twelve villages.

II.—BHOPAWUR AGENCY.

I. ALIRAJPUR.—Area 800 square miles. Population 29,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000. The army consists of 150 policemen, 21 horse, and two field guns.

Rup Daoj Bahadur.

The present chief His Highness Maharana Rup Daoj Bahadur, by caste a Sesodia Rajput, pays an annual tribute of Rupees 10,000 to the Maharaja of Dhar. His Highness the Maharana and his minister Rai Bahadur Venkat Ram manage the State satisfactorily. The Maharana, aged 32 years has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

Salute.

II. CHOTA BARKHERA OR SOREPUR.—The present Bhumia Bhowani Singh holds several villages, and pays tribute to the Maharaja of Dhar. He is now about 48 years of age.

III. JHABUA.—Area 1,500 square miles. Population 55,000 souls, chiefly Bhils; and Revenue Rupees 2,25,000. The army consists of 200 foot and 50 horse.

The Rajas of Jhabua were descended from the royal family of Jodhpur. One of the ancestors of the present Raja Gopal Singh, by caste a Rahtor Rajput, rendered good service during the mutiny. His Highness Raja Gopal Singh Bahadur manages the State satisfactorily being assisted by Jowalla Pershad an experienced man. His Highness the Raja, aged 37 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Gopal Singh.

Salute.

IV. JOBAT.—Area 200 square miles. Population 8,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 17,000.

The present Thakur Rana Sarup Singh, by caste a Rahtor Rajput, is an offshoot from Jodhpur. He has agreed to cede such land as may be required for a railway passing through his territories. His Highness the Rana is now 13 years of age, and is prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor.

V. KALI BOARI—Revenue Rupees 12,000 The present Bhumia Sher Singh, by caste a Bhil, holds several villages; pays tribute to Dhar and gets certain allowances for protecting the district of Dharampuri from robberies He also receives an allowance from Sindhia, for the village of Bikanir. His Highness the Bhumia is prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor, and is now about 16 years old.

VI. MOTA BARKHERA.—Thakur Barad Singh, by caste a Rajput, holds several villages, and pays tribute to the Maharajas of Sindhia and Dhar. He is now 44 years old.

VII NIMKHERA OR TIRLA.—The present Bhumia Dariou Singh, by caste a Bhil, was adopted by Kannak Singh. He holds the village of Tirla in hereditary succession, and pays certain tribute to Dhar His Highness Bhumia Dariou Singh is prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor, and is now 16 years old.

III.—DHAR AGENCY.

I. BAISOLA OR DATRI —Thakur Bhum Singh, the adopted nephew of the late Hamir Singh, pays a tribute of Rupees 2,501 to the Maharaja of Dhar He is by caste a Rajput, and is about 46 years of age.

II. BAKHTGARH.—Revenue Rupees 60,000. The present Thakur Pertab Singh, by caste a Rajput, is now prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor. His Highness is now 18 years of age

III. BARWANI —Area 2,000 square miles Population 33,020 souls Revenue Rupees 87,700. The chiefs of this State are descended from the ancient family of Chitor and are Sesodiya Rajputs. The present chief His Highness Rana Jeswant Singh, aged 46 years, is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Jeswant Singh.
Salute.

IV. KACHI BARODA.—The present Thakur Dalel Singh, by caste a Rajput, was adopted by the widow of the late Bhagwant Singh. He pays a tribute of Rupees 9,459 to the Maharaja of Dhar. His age is now about 42 years.

V. MATWAR.—Revenue Rupees 3,700. The present chief Rana Ranjit Singh, by caste a Rajput, pays a tribute of Rupees 16,502, to the Maharaja of Dhar. His Highness is prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor, and is about 16 years of age.

VI. MULTAN.—The present Thakur Dalpat Singh succeeded his father Sewai Singh in 1852. His Highness pays a tribute of Hali Rupees 18,044 to the Maharaja of Dhar, and is about 42 years of age.

IV.—GWALIAR AGENCY.

I. Baroda or Sheopur. –Raja Balwant Singh, by caste a Rajput, was a vassal of Sindhia, who held twelve villages. Raja Balwant Singh was succeeded by his son Kunwar Singh, the present Raja, aged 19 years only.

II. Bhadoura.—This grant was made to Raja Man Singh in 1820 by Maharaja Daolat Rao Sindhia. Mohan Singh, the present Thakur, holds several villages in quit-rent tenure and pays half of their revenue to the Maharaja of Sindhia.

III. Burra.—Thakur Rao Niwal Singh receives a tankha of Rupees 1,200 from the Maharaja of Holkar and Rupees 4,200 from the Maharaja of Sindhia.

IV. Khaltoun.—This grant of three villages was made to the Thakurs Bhim Singh, Pirthi Singh, Ram Chander Singh, and Chanderbans in 1825 through the mediation of the British Government for the purpose of protecting the high road and serving the Government faithfully. Revenue of this petty State is Rupees 4,000.

V. Narwar.—The present Raja Man Singh, aged 50 years, possesses under Sindhia, the district of Parone and six villages. He " joined the rebels during the mutiny, but surrendered in 1859, on condition of a free pardon, and a suitable maintenance being granted to him. His former possessions were consequently restored to him under guarantee."

VI. Ragugarh.—The Rajas of Ragugarh belong to the Chuan race, called Kaichi.

In 1819, Sindhia, through the interference of the British Government made over to the chief the town and fort of Ragugarh with lands yielding an income of a lakh of Rupees, but in 1843, Sindhia raised some objections about its management, and the territory was divided according to a new engagement amongst the three representatives of the family, viz., Bijai Singh, Chattar Lal, and Ajit Singh. The first Bijai Singh, aged about 50 years, holds 52 villages the revenue of which is Rupees 15,000; the second Chattar Lal possessed 32 villages revenue of which is Rupees 9,000; and the third Ajit Singh held 120 villages yielding a revenue of Rupees 24,000.

Chattar Lal was succeeded by his son Thakur Mangal Singh, and Ajit Singh left his share to his son Jaimandal Singh, the present Raja; who administers his State well, and has erected a new Serai on the Bombay and Agra Road at the village of Bansulay for the public good.

VII. Sirsi.—Dewan Bijey Bahadur receives three-fourths of the revenue of the district of Sirsi from the Maharaja of Sindhia on condition of discharging the duties honestly and reducing the Grassias, &c., to obedience.

V.—INDOR CENTRAL AGENCY.

I. BAGHLI.—Area 300 square miles. Population 18,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 65 000. Gokul Das, the founder of this State, by caste a Rahtor Rajput, was originally a servant of the Nawabs of Bhopal, but afterwards a dependant of both Holkar and Sindhia. His Highness Thakur Raghu Nath Singh, the present chief, is prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor, and is about 20 years old.

II. BAI.—Hari Singh, the present Thakur, pays to the Indor Darbar, an annual sum of Rs. 52-10-0 on account of Sirdesmukhi dues, and gets annually a sum of Rs. 750 to maintain the security of the Simral Pass. He is now about 49 years of age

III. BHOJA KHERI—The present chief, Girwur Singh, grandson of Durjan Singh, pays to Kota an annual sum of Rs. 100 on account of the village Sidra. He is now about 69 years of age.

IV. DHAWRA KUNJARA.—The present chiefs, Badie Chand, aged 44, Bhima aged 32; Somha, aged 29; and Lachman, aged 19 years; receive certain allowances from the Indor Darbar for the protection of the roads, situated between Simral Ghat and Sigwar

V. DHUNGONG—This State is under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces The present chief, Hamir Singh, grandson of Nahal Singh, holds thirty-six villages from Sindhia in Hurda and Hindia, subject to a payment of Rs. 1,001. He also receives Rs 1,184 from Sindhia, and Rs. 56 from Holkar.

VI KARODIA—The Thakurs received the village of Khairi Rajpura from Sindhia in 1838 The present Thakurs are Chattar Singh, Umaid Singh, Unkar Singh, Tej Singh, and Zalim Singh, who receive tankahs or allowances from Sindhia, Holkar, and Bhopal.

VII. KAYTHA.—Sheodan Singh, son of Durjan Lal, is the present Thakur, who receives Rs. 1,427 a year from Dewas. He is now 33 years of age.

VIII. KHURSI JHALARIA—The present Thakurs Moti Singh, son of Surup Singh, aged 52 years; and Datar Singh, son of Fatteh Singh, aged 42 years; receive annually Rs 1,750 from Sindhia, and Rs. 225 from Dewas.

IX. MAYNE.—The present chiefs, Umaida, aged 49; Lalchand aged 36; and Padma, aged 42 years; hold two villages from the Holkar State on rent, and are responsible for all robberies, &c for which they receive Rs. 50 per mensem.

X. PATHARIA.—The present Thakur, Unkar Singh, aged 66 years; holds one village on a quit-rent of 701 Rupees. His family house is at Karodia.

XI. PHUNGAT.—The Thakur holds Phungat and 12 villages from the British Government on payment of Rs. 401 per annum, but they are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

XII. PITHARI.—Pirthi Singh, a descendant of Mahbat Singh, is the present Thakur, aged 48 years. He holds four villages under the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dewas, and receives allowances from each of them.

XIII. RAGUGARH.—The present Thakur, a descendant of Zalim Singh, holds a village from Sindhia, and receives an allowance of Rs. 1,500 from the two chiefs of Dewas.

XIV. SINGHANA.—Thakur Duriau Singh, the present chief, holds as a life grant three villages, and pays a tankah of Rs. 240 to the British Government and Rs. 56 to Holkar. He is now about 23 years af age.

XV. TONK.—Nirpat Singh, the present Thakur, holds 500 *Bigas* of land in Parganna Tonk, and the village of Murmia in Parganna Unchode from the Maharaja of Sindhia. "He also holds under a sannad from Holkar six *Bigas* of inam land in Parganna Indor," and receives tankahs or allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dewas, amounting to Rs. 9,140 per annum. He is now 38 years of age.

VI.—MALWA AGENCY (WESTERN).

I. AJRAODA.—Daolat Singh, the present Thakur gets allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia and Holkar. He is about 35 years old.

II. BARDIA.—The present Rao Dhokal Singh receives allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dewas. He is now about 31 years of age.

III. BICHROD.—The present Thakur Ratan Singh receives allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dewas. He is about 23 years of age.

IV. BILODA.—Jeswant Singh, the present Thakur holds in quit-rent tenure the village of Biloda under Holkar, for which he pays Rupees 471 annually and eceives allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, and Holkar. He is now 25 years of age.

V. DABRI.—The present Thakur is aged 49 years. He gets an allowance from Sindhia on Oogein and Pan Behar.

VI. DHULATIA.—Fatteh Singh, the present Thakur, holds lands in the districts of Mahidpur and Depalpur, and receives allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia and Holkar. He is about 15 years old.

VII. DUTANA.—Pirthi Singh, the present Thakur receives an allowance from the Maharaja of Sindhia, and is about 31 years of age.

VIII. JOWASRA.—Bhyri Singh, the present Thakur, possesses several villages and gets tankahs or allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dewas for superintendence over them. He is now 47 years old.

IX. KALUKHIRA —The present Rao, aged 49 years, receives tankahs or allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia and Holkar.

X. LALGARH —Lachman Singh, the present Thakur, holds several villages and receives allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dewas. He is at present 53 years of age.

XI. NAOGONG —The present Thakur receives an allowance from the Maharaja of Sindhia, and is about 45 years old.

XII. NARWAR.—The Thakur holds the villages of Narwar, Mochakheri, and Gumri under Sindhia, and gets allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dewas.

XIII. NOWLANA.—Bhuggoti Singh, the present Thakur holds several villages in jaghir, and receives tankahs or allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, and Holkar. He is about 29 years of age.

XIV. PEPLODA.—Area 60 square miles. Population 8,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,10,000 Thakur Duli Singh, the present chief, holds several villages in Malwa; receives tankah from Dewas, and pays a tribute of Salim Sahi Rupees 28,000 to the Nawab of Jaora. He was present at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877, and is now 29 years of age

XV. PIPLIA.—The present Thakur Unkar Singh gets allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia and Holkar. He is about 53 years of age.

XVI. PUNTH PIPLODA.—Junardin Wasadeo, the present Thakur, receives the tribute of ten villages in the district of Mundaval and Soubah of Mandissor, and furnishes reports of crime to the Political Agent.

XVII. RATLAM —Area 1,200 square miles. Population 100,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 5,80,000. Tribute Salim Sahi Rupees 84,000. The army consists of 58 artillerymen, 35 cavalry, 300 infantry, and five field guns. His Highness

Ranjit Singh

Raja Ranjit Singh Bahadur, by caste a Rahtor Rajput, is a descendant of Ratna, the seventh son of Udai Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur or Marwar, to whom the State was granted by the Emperor Shah Jehan. In

Meets the Prince of Wales at Indor.

January 1876, His Highness the Raja paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indor. His Highness was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Highness Raja Ranjit Singh Bahadur is prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor, and has judicial inferior powers His Highness is now 19 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Salute.

The State is now under the management of the British Government.

Mir Shahamat Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., is the able superintendent of the State.

XVIII. SHEOGARH.—Mati Singh, the present Thakur, gets tankahs or allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, and Holkar. He is now 22 years of age.

XIX. SILLANA.—Area 500 square miles. Population 27,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,21,400. Tribute Salim Sahi Rupees 42,000. The army consists of 18 artillerymen, 120 foot, 50 horse, and three field guns.

This State was originally a part of Ratlam from which it was separated in 1709. His Highness Raja Duli Singh Bahadur, by caste a Rahtor Rajput, is descended from Jai Singh, grandson of Chattar Sal, Raja of Ratlam. His Highness the Raja takes an active interest in the administration of his State, but has lately suffered from the "amputation of a leg affected with cancer." His Highness aged 41 years has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Duli Singh.

Salute.

XX. SITAMAU.—Area 350 square miles. Population 29,400 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,50,000. The army consists of 200 foot, 50 horse, and six guns. His Highness Raja Bhawani Singh, the present chief, by caste a Rahtor Rajput, is also descended from the chiefs of Ratlam. His Highness the Raja pays a tribute of Rupees 5,000 to Sindhia through Imperial Treasury. His Highness remained faithful during the mutiny of 1857, and received as a reward a dress of honour from the British Government. The Raja is now about 43 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Bhowani Singh.

Salute.

VII.—NIMAR AGENCY.

I. BARUDPURA.—Bhumia Udai Singh, grandson of Mandrup Singh, holds three villages from Dhar, and receives an allowance for protecting the district of Dhurmpuri from robbers.

II. CHANDGARH.—Revenue Rupees 800. Raja Sirdar Singh, holds seventeen villages as a jaghir from the Maharaja Sindhia, but they are at present under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

III. GHURRI OR BHAISA KHERI.—Bhumia Nahar Singh, a descendant of Hatteh Singh, holds certain villages in Dharampuri, and is responsible for all robberies effected in them. He is now 35 years of age.

IV. JAMNIA OR DABIR.—Revenue Rupees 15,000. Bhumia Hamir Singh, son of Moti Singh, by caste a Bhil, receives tankahs or allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dhar for several districts and villages, and pays a certain amount of tribute to the two former. He is answerable for robberies in a portion of the Dharampuri districts. His Highness Hamir Singh is prosecuting his studies at the Residency Rajkumar College, Indor, and is now 24 years of age.

V. JUMTI.—The Turvis hold a village from the Maharaja of Sindhia, yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,900, and they pay no tankah or nazzarana.

VI. RAJGARH.—Bhumia Chain Singh, aged 40 years, receives a small allowance from the Maharaja of Holkar for Hashpur. He pays Rs. 101 to the Maharaja of Dhar for a village in Dharampuri, and receives from him Rs. 500 to protect a portion of that district from robberies.

VII. SILLANI AND BAKHTGARH.—The Thakurs receive tankahs or allowances from the Maharajas of Sindhia, Holkar, and the British Government in accordance with an agreement made with them in 1826. They furnish reports of crime to the Political Agent in Nimar.

VIII.—OTHER PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES.

I. BAMRA.—Area 1,988 square miles Population 53,613 souls. Revenue Rs. 6,000. Raja Sadhal Deo, by caste a Gangabansi Rajput, is the present chief. He is 31 years old.

II. BASTAR —Area 13,000 square miles. Population 78,856 souls. Revenue Rs. 92,135. Raja Bhairo Deo, by caste a Rajput, is the present chief. He is 36 years old.

III. KANKER. —Area 1000 square miles. Population 43,552 souls. Revenue Rs. 15,000. Raja Narhar Deo, by caste a Rajput, is the present chief. He is 30 years old.

IV. KAWARDA.—Area 887 square miles. Population 75,462 souls. Revenue 53,560. Rajpal Singh, by caste a Raj Gond, is the present chief. He is 29 years old.

V. KHAIRAGHAR.—Area 910 square miles. Population 122,264 souls. Revenue Rs 1,17,635. The late Raja, Lal Fatteh Singh, by caste a RajGond, was deposed.

VI. KONDKA.—Area 174 square miles. Population 29,590 souls Revenue Rs 22,032. Mahant Lachmandas, a Bairagi, is the present chief. He is 68 years old.

VII. MAKRAI.—Area 215 square miles. Population 13,648 souls. Revenue Rs. 22,000. Raja Lachu Shah, alias Bharat Shah, by caste a Gond, is the present chief. He is 30 years of age.

VIII. NANDGAON.—Area 884 square miles. Population 148,554 souls. Revenue Rs. 90,097. Mahant Ghasi Das, a Bairagi, is the present chief. He is now 59 years old.

IX. PATNA.—Area 2,399 square miles. Population 98,636 souls. Revenue Rs. 25,000. Raja Sur Pratap Deo, by caste a Rajput, is the present chief. He is 35 years old.

X. RAIGHAR —Area 1,486 square miles. Population 63,304 souls. Revenue Rs. 7,500. Raja Ghanagam Singh, by caste a Gond, is the present chief. He is now 55 years of age.

XI. RAIRAKHOL.—Area 833 square miles. Population 12,660 souls. Revenue Rs. 6,000. Raja Bishen Chandar Janamum, by caste a Jamuni Rajput, is the present chief. He is 60 years old.

XII. SARANGHAR.—Area 540 square miles. Population 37,091 souls. Revenue Rs. 8,000. Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh, by caste a Raj Gond, is the present chief. He is now 14 years old.

XIII. SAKTI.—Area 115 square miles. Population 8,394 souls. Revenue Rs. 8,131. Raja Ranjit Singh, by caste a Gond, is the present chief. He is now 46 years old.

XIV. SÔNPUR.—Area 1,000 square miles. Population 130,713 souls. Revenue Rs. 18,000. Raja Niladri Singh Deo, by caste a Chauhan Rajput, is the present chief. He is now 40 years old.

SECTION IV.—BUNDELKHAND.

Chapter I.—Rewa.

THIS principality lies to the south of the districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur, and is inhabited by a race, called Bhagelas. Its area is 13,000 square miles; population 2,035,000 souls, and revenue rupees 25,00,000. The army consists of 2,000 infantry, 905 cavalry, and 35 guns.

Early history.

The princes of Rewa claim their descent from Bilagar Deo or Biag Deo, the founder of the Bhagela family, who left his own State in the Dekhan in A. D. 580 on a religious pilgrimage, but subsequently occupied the fort of Marpha, and the countries situated from Kalpi to Chandalghar. He was succeeded by his son Karan Deo, in 615, who largely enhanced his possessions. Karan Deo was followed by nineteen chiefs during the course of about 1,003 years.

Vikramaditya.

Followed by five princes.

Vikramaditya, who became Raja in 1618, may be properly styled the founder of the city of Rewa, as he first made it his capital, and built a strong fort there. He was succeeded by Amar Singh, Anup Singh, Bhao Singh, Anrud Singh, and Abdut Singh in whose reign, Hardi Shah, chief of Panna,

invaded Rewa, but was repulsed with the aid of the Emperor of Delhi.

Ajit Singh. Abdut Singh was followed by Ajit Singh and Jai Singh Deo. Jai Singh Deo. During the reign of the latter, engagements were first entered into with the English. In 1803, Raja Jai Singh Deo refused to accept British protection which was proposed to him after the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein. In 1818, a body of Pindaris invaded the British district of Mirzapur through the Rewa territory, and the Raja was believed to have been complicated in this act of hostility. Concludes treaty with the English. He was therefore called upon to accede to a treaty, by which, the British Government acknowledged him as the sovereign of his dominions, and bound itself to extend its protection towards him; the Raja, on the contrary, was required to refer all disputes with neighbouring chiefs to British arbitration; to permit British troops to march through or be stationed within his territories; and to deliver up criminals and defaulters who abscond and take refuge within his State. His misconduct. Raja Jai Singh Deo could not however fulfil his obligations. He seized a body of British troops passing through his territories, and attempted to reduce them by starvation. Fresh troops were at once sent to enforce the execution of the engagements, and the Raja without making any defence submitted to the British Government. Fresh treaty. A second treaty was however made on the 2nd June 1813, "confirming the previous treaty, and defining more clearly the Raja's relations with the British Government." Raja Jai Singh Deo abdicated the throne in favour of his son Bishonath Singh. Bishonath Singh. Raja Bishonath Singh died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son Raghuraj Singh, the present Maharaja. Raghuraj Singh.

His Highness Maharaja Raghuraj Singh abolished Satti throughout his dominions (1847), and rendered distinguished services during the mutiny of 1857, for which, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkuntak were conferred on him in sovereignty. Assists the English during the mutiny. In 1861, His Highness the Maharaja was invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In 1868, His Highness appointed as his minister Raja Sir Dinkar Rao,

XI. Rairakhol.—Area 833 square miles. Po
Rs. 6,000. Raja Bishen Chandar Janamum, by
present chief. He is 60 years old.

XII. Saranghar.—Area 540 square miles.
venue Rs. 8,000. Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh, b
sent chief. He is now 14 years old.

XIII. Sakti.—Area 115 square miles. Pop
Rs. 8,131. Raja Ranjit Singh, by caste a Gond,
46 years old.

XIV. Sônpur.—Area 1,000 square miles.
venue Rs. 18,000. Raja Niladri Singh Deo, by c
present chief. He is now 40 years old.

Section IV.—BUNDEL

Chapter I.—R

This principality lies to the south of
and Mirzapur, and is inhabited by a race
13,000 square miles; population 2,035,00
25,00,000. The army consists of 2,000
guns.

The princes of Rewa claim their
Biag Deo, the founder of
own State in the Dekhan in
grimage, but subsequently occupied th
tries situated from Kalpi to Chan
son Karan Deo, in 615, who largely
Deo was followed by nineteen chiefs
years.

Early history.

Vikramaditya, who
perly styled the foun
made it his capital, an
succeeded by Amar Si
Singh, and Abdut Singh in whose

Vikramaditya.

Followed by five princes.

the young Raja. Tarrai Rani, during her regency, prohibited Sati in 1847, and rendered valuable assistance during the mutiny of 1857, for which a tribute of Rupees 3,000 was remitted by the British Government.

Her services during the mutiny.

Surjun Singh died a few months after he had assumed the administration of Government, and his widow with the advice of the

Hamir Singh.

principal chiefs adopted Hamir Singh, a collateral rela tion of the family. Hamir Singh died in March 1874, an was succeeded by his younger brother Pertab Singh, th present Maharaja.

Pertab Singh.

His Highness Maharaja Mohendar Pertab Singh Bahadur wa present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India," by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. On this grand occasion His Highness received an increase of salute from 15 to 17 guns. His Highness the Maharaja has judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 25 years of age.

Increase of salute.

Chapter III.—Dattia.

THIS State is famous for its sword hilts and spear-heads. Its area is 820 square miles; population 180,000 souls; and revenue Rupees 10,00,000. The military force consists of 700 cavalry, 3,040 infantry, 160 gunners, and 97 guns.

The chiefs of Dattia belong to the same stock as those of Urcha or Tehri. Dattia was separated from the principality of Tehri about the year 1735, and it came under the suzerainty of the British Government after the treaty of Bassein (1802-3). On March 15, 1804, a treaty of defensive alliance was concluded with Rao Raja Parichit; the then ruler of the country.

Dattia taken under British protection.

Rao Raja Parichit.

Soon after the deposition of Peishwa in 1817, a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Dattia as a reward for the strong attachment of the Raja to the British Government, and a fresh treaty was accordingly made with him in 1818. Raja Parichit died in 1839, having previously adopted Bijai Bahadur, a foundling whose succession was recognised by the British Government in spite of all the oppositions made by Dewan Maddan Singh of Barowni.

Bijai Bahadur.

Bijai Bahadur died in 1857, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Bhowani Singh, the present Maharaja. This selection wounded the heart of Urjun Singh, the illegitimate son of

Bhowani Singh.

the late Raja, who caused great disturbances being Rani regent, and for which account Urjun Singh wa Dattia. Shortly after "a rebellion was raised by followers, who seized the fort of Seonda. The fort w British force, the chief rebels were sentenced to impr in the fort of Chunar, and the Rani was placed under The claims of the Barowni branch of the family to th again brought forward and rejected in 1861."

His Highness Rao Maharaja Bhowani Singh v Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st J received the title of "Lokendar."

His Highness Rao Maharaja Bhowani Singh, L has judicial powers of life and death, ar

Salute. salute of 15 guns. His Highness is at of age.

Babu Nund Kishor Munshi is a respectable mem Darbar.

Chapter IV.—Sampthar.

This State was separated from Dattia in the y an area of 175 square miles; population 108,000 so rupees 4,00,000.

The Rajas of Sampthar are Gujar Ahirs. After

Ranjit Singh. Sindhia and Holkar in 1805; Raja Ranj Sampthar, voluntarily requested to be tak ship and protection of the British Government, but ... were

Treaty. not complied with till 1817; when a treaty was concluded with him on the usual terms on which protection was granted to other powers.

This chief died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son Hindupat,

Hindupat becomes insane. the present Maharaja. When His Highness Maharaja Hindupat Bahadur attained his majority he became totally insane, and in consequence his wife with the consent of the

principal officers and Thakurs of the State placed the Raja under restraint, and managed herself the administration of Government. In 1864, Chattar Singh the eldest son of the Maharaja, having attained his majority complained to the Political Agent, "that not only had his mother excluded him from the Government, but that she was squandering and mismanaging the resources of the State." By this representation the British Government conferred the administration of Government upon Chattar Singh, known as Raja Bahadur; and removed the Rani and the insane Raja, to the district of Alma, provided that they should receive for their support one-fourth of the revenues of the State. Raja Chattar Singh Bahadur was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Chattar Singh administers the State.

His Highness Maharaja Hindupat Bahadur is at present 56 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The Maharaja has judicial powers of life and death.

Salute.

Chapter V.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I. AJIGARH.—Area 802 square miles. Population 53,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,25,000. Tribute Rupees 7,013-12-0 on account of the Bechor district. The army consists of 150 cavalry, 100 infantry, 50 artillerymen, and 16 guns.

The chief of Ajigarh was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakht Singh, grandson of Jaggat Raj, was expelled from his dominions by Ali Bahadur and "reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of two Rupees a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of three thousand Gohar Shahi Rupees per month, until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. In 1807, he eventually received a sannad restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808." At this time, the military adventurer Lachman Dawa who had seized the fort of Ajigarh and other possessions was compelled by the English to make them over to Bakht Singh, the rightful heir.

Bakht Singh.

Followed by three princes. Bakht Singh died in 1837, and was successively followed by Madho Singh, Mahipat Singh, and Bijai Singh. The latter during his minority died in 1835, and was succeeded by his illegitimate brother Ranjor Singh, the present Maharaja, who assumed the full administration of the State in 1868. His Highness the Maharaja was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the title of "Sewai."

Ranjor Singh.

His Highness Maharaja Sewai Ranjor Singh Bahadur, aged 31 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Salute.

II. ALIPURA.—Area 85 square miles. Population 15,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 32,000. The military force consists of 180 infantry, with two guns.

Achal Singh. Achal Singh, a sirdar of the Maharaja of Panna, was the founder of this State. The present chief, Rao Chatarpati Bahadur, by caste a Purihar Rajput, is the descendant of Rao Hindupat Bahadur, great grandson of Pertab Singh. Pertab Singh was in possession of the State at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, and it was therefore confirmed to him by sannad in 1808.

Pertab Singh.

Chatarpati Bahadur. His Highness Rao Chatarpati Bahadur has made several improvements in the State by building roads, bridges, &c. He was present at the Grand Darbar, held at Agra, in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and received as a present from the Prince a Royal Collar bearing His Royal Highness' picture. He was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a mark of personal distinction. Rao Chatarpati Bahadur is now about 27 years of age.

III. BAONI.—Area 127 square miles. Population 20,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000. The army consists of 40 cavalry, 300 infantry and 75 Police; and three guns and eight gunners.

This is the only State in Bundelkhand, which is ruled by a Muhammadan prince. The present chief is a lineal descendant of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-mulk known as Chin Kilich Khan, who received from the Peishwa a grant of this and some other villages, and the validity of which was recognised in a letter which the Governor General wrote to the Nawab, on 24th December 1806.

Asaf Jah.

Mehedi Husain Khan. His Highness Azamul Umra, Imadud Daula, Rashidul Mulk Sahib-i-jah, Mohsh Sirdar Nawab Mehedi Husain Khan Bahadur, Feroz Jang has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. His Highness is now 48 years of age, and has a son Muhammad Husain Khan, 18 years old.

Salute.

IV. BEHRI.—Area 30 square miles. Population 6,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 21,000. Military force consists of 25 cavalry, and 125 infantry.

Bisha Nath Singh assists the English during the mutiny. Bijai Singh. The late jaghirdar Bisha Nath Singh, who was a Puar Rajput and a descendant of Chattar Sal, assisted the English during the mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by Bijai Singh, the present Rao. His Highness Rao Bijai Singh Bahadur is now 32 years of age.

V. BEHUT.—Area 15 square miles. Population 5,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 13,000. The army consists of 125 foot-soldiers.

Mahum Singh. The present chief Rao Mahum Singh succeeded his father Rao Govind Das in 1872, who was by caste a Bundela, and a descendant from the earlier members of the Tehri family. His Highness Rao Mahum Singh is at present 21 years of age.

VI. BERONDA, OR PATHAR-KUCHAR.—Area 230 square miles. Population 14,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 28,000. The army consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and three guns.

Mohan Singh. The princes of this ancient family are Ragvansi Rajputs. In 1807, Mohan Singh received a sannad from the British Government, confirming the territory which he held under the Bundelas and Ali Bahadur.

Sarubjat Singh. Chattarpal Singh. Raghbir Dyal Singh. Mohan Singh died in 1827, and was succeeded by Raja Sarubjat Singh. This prince died in December 1867, and was succeeded by his son Chattarpal Singh. Chattarpal died after seven years and was succeeded by his uncle Raghbir Dyal Singh, the present Raja. He was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the title of Raja Bahadur.

Salute. His Highness Raja Raghbir Dyal Singh Bahadur is at present 30 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction. The Raja has judicial inferior powers.

VII. BIJAWAR.—Area 920 square miles. Population 102,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,25,000. The army consists of 100 cavalry, 800 infantry, four guns and 32 gunners.

Bir Singh Deo. Kesri Singh. Ratan Singh. Raja Bir Singh Deo, grandson of Chattar Sal, was the founder of this family. This prince refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Ali Bahadur, and was killed in the battle fought against him near Charkari. He was succeeded by his son Kesri Singh, who held possession of the State when the English obtained supremacy in Bundelkhand. Kesri Singh died in December 1810, and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh who received a sannad from the British Government on the 19th April 1811.

Lachman Singh. Bhao Pertab Singh. His services during the mutiny. Ratan Singh died in December 1833, and was succeeded by his nephew Lachman Singh. This prince ruled only for fourteen years, and was succeeded by his son Bhao Pertab Singh, the present chief (1847). His Highness Bhao Pertab Singh rendered good service during the mutinies, and received from Government a dress of honour

and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. In 1866, the title of Ma ferred upon him. His Highness the Maharaja was pre Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and r "Sewai."

His Highness Maharaja Sewai Bhao Pertab Singh Bahad

Salute. years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 11 has judicial inferior powers.

VIII. CHARKARI.—Area 861 square miles. Population nue Rupees 5,00,000. Tribute Rupees 8,583 0-6 for the districts. The army consists of 220 cavalry, 2,090 infantry, 31 guns.

Bijai Bahadur. Bijai Bahadur received the territory of Char on his accompanying him at the time he i Bijai Bahadur was the first of the Bundela chiefs who ackn supremacy, and received sannads in 1804 and 1811, whi regarding his right to Charkari and several ot

Ratan Singh. succeeded by his grandson Raja Ratan Singh rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857, and was re lege of adoption; a jaghir of Rupees 20,000 a year in perpetu and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. Raja R

Jai Singh Deo. ceeded in 1860 by his son Jai Singh Deo, the p

In 1874, His Highness Raja Jai Singh Deo Bahadur ass tration of the *State.* His Highness was present at the Imp at *Delhi* on the 1st January 1877, and received the t mulk."

Administrative acts. The territory of Charkari is divided into fou is presided over by a responsible officer hi criminal cases are also disposed off. Appeals are heard by D Khan, the officer-in-chief of the Saddar Court. There are one to decide cases purely of money transactions, and the regarding lands.

His Highness Sri Maharaj Dhiraj Sipadar-ul-mulk J

Salute. possesses a kind and charitable disposition. His Highness, aged 27 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

IX. CHATTARPUR.—Area 1,240 square miles. Population 170,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,50,000. The army consists of 1,178 infantry and police, 62 horse, 32 guns and 38 gunners.

Kunwar Suni Shah. This State was founded by Kunwar Suni Shah, a servant of Hindupat, grandfather of Raja Kishor Singh of Panna. When the

British Government occupied the province of Bundelkhand in 1804, Kunwar Suni Shah was confirmed in the Raj; and he received a sannad in 1806. On the 18th January 1827, Pertab Singh, son of Kunwar Suni Shah, a Puar Rajput, was created a Raja. Raja Pertab Singh died without issue, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Jaggat Raj. During the minority of this prince, the State was at first administered by the widow of Pertab Singh, and then by a British Officer deputed by Government, "in consequence of her unsatisfactory management, and the asylum which she gave to rebels in the Chattarpur territory." Jaggat Raj died in November 1862, and was succeeded by his infant son Bishen Nath Singh, the present Raja. His Highness Raja Bishen Nath Singh Bahadur was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Highness the Raja, aged 13 years, is prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar School, Nowgong, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The Raja has judicial inferior powers.

Pertab Singh. Jaggat Raj. Bishen Nath Singh. Salute.

X. Geroli.—Area 50 square miles. Population 6,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 15,000. The army consists of 75 men.

Gopal Singh. Gopal Singh, by caste a Bundela Rajput, was a bold military adventurer who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British, but at last "submitted on condition of receiving a full pardon and a provision in land. A sannad was given to him in 1812."

Dewan Bahadur Parichut. Dewan Bahadur Parichut, the present jaghirdar, has received the right of adoption, and is now about 65 years of age. The conduct of the chief of this State, during the mutiny of 1857, was not satisfactory.

XI. Gurihar.—Area 72 square miles. Population 12,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 50,000. The army consists of 35 cavalry, 240 foot soldiers, and three guns.

Raja Ram. When the British occupied Bundelkhand, Raja Ram, a Brahman in the service of Goman Singh ancestor of the Rajas of Ajigarh, was at the head of a band of professed plunderers, but he eventually surrendered, "on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand chiefs. He received his sannad on 29th November 1807."

Rajdhar Rudar Singh. Raja Ram was succeeded by his son Rajdhar Rudar Singh, in January 1846. This prince rendered valuable services during the mutiny of 1857, and received as a reward, "the title of Rao Bahadur; a dress of honour worth Rs. 10,000, and the privilege of adoption." He is at present 68 years of age.

XII. Husht Bhya Jaghirs.—Dewan Rai Singh, a descendant of one of the Rajas of Urcha or Tehri, was the founder of this family. He after his death, left the estate of Baragaon to his eight sons who divided it equally among them. At present there are only four shares as follows;

Rai Singh.

(a.) BIJNA.—Area 27 square miles. Population 8,00
Rs. 12,000.

Makund Singh. Dewan Makund Singh, a Bundela, is the pr
now 41 years old.

(b.) DHURWAI.—Area 18 square miles. Population 8,0
Rupees 12,000.

Ranjor Singh. The present chief, Dewan Ranjor Singh, a B
42 years old.

(c.) PAHARI.—Area four square miles. Population 5,0
Rupees 5,000.

Banka Piari Ju. Dewan Banka Piari Ju, a Bundela, is the
now 30 years old.

(d.) TORI FATTEHPUR.—Area 36 square miles. Popu
Revenue Rupees 32,000.

Prithi Singh. *Rao Prithi Singh*, a Bundela, is the present ch
at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on t
and received the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a mark of honou
Highness Rao Prithi Singh Bahadur is at present 31 years of a

XIII. JASSU.—Area 74 square miles. Population 4,
Rupees 14,000.

Murat Singh. Murat Singh, a descendant of Chattar Sal, rec
the British Government in 1816, confirming him
the State by cancelling the arrangement made in mistake wi
Ajigarh in 1807.

Isri Singh, Ram Singh, and Satterjit Singh. Murat Singh was succeeded by his son Isri Sing
by his son Ram Singh. Shortly after, Ram Sing
ceeded by Dewan Satterjit Singh of the Doraha b
and nephew of Murat Singh. In 1869, Dewan Satterjit Sing

Bhopal Singh. ceeded by his eldest son Dewan Bhopal Singh,
aged 45 years.

Dewan Gajraj Singh, the prime minister of Jassu rece
of "Dewan Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

XIV. JIGNI.—Area 17 square miles. *Population 4,000 souls.* Revenue Rupees 4,000.

Pirthi Singh. Pirthi Singh, a descendant of Chattar Sal, and grandson of Paddam Singh, received a sannad for six villages from the British

Bhopal Singh. Government in 1810. He was succeeded by his son Rao Bhopal

Lachman Singh. Singh, and who, in 1870, by his adopted son Lachman Singh, the present Rao. He was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at

Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a mark of distinction. Rao Lachman Singh Bahadur is at present 19 years of age.

Choubey Ram Kishen.

XV. KALINJER CHOUBEYS.—Choubey Ram Kishen, the founder of the family, was the governor of the fort of Kalinjer, and his sons held it at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand. The British Government granted a sunnad to Dariao Singh, one of the sons of Choubey Ram Kishen, on behalf of the family, confirming their possessions on condition of allegiance. The fort of Kalinjer was however finally taken as Dariao Singh opposed the British authority, and gave "secret encouragement to the predatory leaders who troubled the peace of the country," but other lands were also given to the family in lieu of the fortress. Shortly after, the State was equally divided by the British Government amongst Dariao Singh and his brothers, i. e., the sons of Choubey Ram Kishen to prevent frequent dissensions in the family. Gopal Lal, the Dewan and Vakil of the family, also received a share at the time of this partition from the British Government, "in order that no one of the sharers might arrogate to himself a greater share of influence or patronage than another." At present there are six shares as follows:—

Dariao Singh.

Division of the State.

(*a.*) BAISONDA.—Area 12 square miles. Population 6,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 11,000. "The share of Newul Kishor is at present held by his brother Zirat Pershad, who succeeded Utchalji, the son of Newul Kishor." Zirat Pershad maintains an army of about 80 foot soldiers, and is now 57 years old.

Zirat Pershad.

(*b.*) KAMPTA RAJOLA.—Area four square miles. Population 2,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 3,000. The share of Gopal Lal, by caste a Kayath, who was a Vakil of the Choubey family, is now held by his son Rao Bharat Pershad, aged 32 years. This State is a celebrated Hindu shrine.

Bharat Pershad.

(*c.*) NAIGAON.—Chattar Sal's share is now held by the jaghirdarin Nuni Dulai, widow of his son Jaggarnath who died in 1843. Nuni Dulai wished to adopt Bansi Gopal, but the British Government did not at all sanction the proposal; informing her that she "should select an heir from among the direct descendants of Ram Kishen," the founder of the family.

Nuni Dulai.

(*d.*) PAHARA.—Area 10 square miles. Population 4,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 13,000. Salig Ram's share is now held by Choubey Radha Charan who maintains a military force of 80 foot soldiers, and is 22 years of age.

Choubey Radha Charan.

(*e.*) PALDEO.—Area 28 square miles. Population 8,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 20,000. The share of Dariao Singh is now held by Choubey Anurudh Singh. This chief was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the title of "Rao" as a mark of

Choubey Anurudh Singh.

distinction. Rao Anurud Singh maintains a force of 250 foot soldiers, and is at present 41 years of age.

(*f.*) TIRAON.—Area 12 square miles. Population 3,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 11,000. The share of Gya Pershad is now held by Choubey Chattarbhuj, son of Ram Chand, who maintains an army of 80 infantry, and is about 16 years old.

Choubey Chattarbhuj.

XVI. KANYADHANA.—Area 84 square miles. Population 8,000 souls. Revenue Rs 20,000. This jaghir originally formed part of the Urcha or Tehri State. Raja Goman Singh, first received a sannad from the British Government. He died in 1870 leaving the jaghir to his son Chattar Singh, now 11 years old. Raja Chattar Singh maintains an army of 160 foot soldiers. His Highness was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received the title of "Raja" as a mark of personal distinction and honour.

Goman Singh.

Chattar Singh.

XVII. KOTI.—Area 100 square miles. Population 30,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 65,000.

Lal Duniapat. This jaghir was formerly a feudatory of Panna. *Lal Duniapat*, a Baghella Rajput, received a sannad from the British Government in 1810, making him directly dependant on the British Government. He was succeeded by his son Lal Ubdat Singh, who received the privilege of adoption.

Lal Ubdat Singh.

Rais Rang Bahadur Singh. *Rais Rang Bahadur Singh, the present jaghirdar is now about* 50 years of age.

XVIII. LOGASSI.—Area 40 square miles. Population 5,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 10,000.

Dhiraj Singh. This is an offshoot from Panna, and its founder Dewan Dhiraj Singh was the grandson of Hardi Sah. Dhiraj Singh received a sannad from the British Government in 1808, by which he was maintained in his possession of seven villages on condition of allegiance. Dhiraj Singh, on account of the infirmities of his old age abdicated the jaghir in favour of his second son Sirdar Singh in 1814, and died after four years.

Sirdar Singh.

Assists the English during the mutiny. Sirdar Singh, for his services during the mutiny of 1857, received as a reward, "the title of Rao Bahadur, a jaghir of Rupees 2,000 a year, a dress of honour worth Rupees 10,000, and the privilege of *adoption.*" *He was succeeded by his grandson Hira Singh*, and who, in April 1872 by his son Rao Bahadur Khet Singh, the present jaghirdar. He is now 23 years of age.

Hira Singh.

Khet Singh.

XIX. MAIHIR.—Area 400 square miles. Population 70,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 80,000.

The founder of this family by caste a Jogi, was *descended from a dependant* of the Rajas of Rewa, and received the grant of Maihir from the Rajas of Panna in recognition of his good and faithful services under them.

Durjan Singh. Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed in his possession in 1806 by the British Government, and received from them a revised sannad in 1814. After his death in 1826, the State was equally divided by the British Government amongst his two sons, Bishen Singh and Prayag Das. The former held the district of Maihir, and the latter that of Bijiragogarh.

Bishen Singh and Prayag Das.

Surjupershad. During the mutiny of 1857, Surjupershad, son of Prayag Das, rebelled against the English, and his estate Bijiragogarh was therefore confiscated in 1858.

Bishen Singh. At the request of Bishen Singh, son of Thakur Durjan Singh, the State of Maihir was taken under British management in 1849. Bishen Singh was succeeded by his son Mohan Prashad in 1850, and he in 1852, by his son Raghbir Singh, the present Raja. This prince was educated at the Government College of Agra. His Highness, aged 29 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns which he received at the Imperial semblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

Mohan Prashad. **Raghbir Singh.** **Salute.**

XX. Niagaon Rebai.—Area 16 square miles. Population 4,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 10,000.

Lachman Singh. Lachman Singh, a descendant of one of the banditti leaders of Bundelkhand, received a sannad from the British Government for five villages in 1807. He was succeeded by his son Jaggat Singh in 1808, who received the right of adoption. Larli Duleiya, is the present jaghirdarin, aged 39 years only. She maintains a military force of 50 men.

Jaggat Singh. **Larli Duleiya.**

XXI. Panna.—This hilly State is highly famous for its diamond mines. Area 2,555 square miles. Population 183,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 5,00,000. The tribute is estimated at Rupees 9,955 on account of the districts of Seorajpur and Ektowa. The army consists of 250 cavalry, and 2,440 infantry with 19 guns, and 60 artillerymen.

Hardi Shah. Hardi Shah, one of the distinguished sons of Chattar Sal, held an extensive territory yielding annually Rupees 38,46,123, but it was dismembered on account of the internal and external wars during the latter part of the last century. Raja Kishor Singh, was the chief of Panna when the English occupied Bundelkhand. He received a sannad from the British Government in 1807 on his executing a deed of allegiance. Raja Kishor Singh was expelled from Panna on account of his misconduct, and Harbans Rao was appointed regent. "Kishor Singh died in exile in 1834. Harbansi Rao having no children, was succeeded in 1849, by his brother Nirpat Singh." This prince assisted the English during the mutiny of 1857,

Kishor Singh. **Nirpat Singh.**

and "received the privilege of adoption, a dress of hor and a salute of 11 guns." Maharaja Nirpat Singh was

Rudar Pertab Singh. Meets the Prince of Wales at Calcutta. Rudar Pertab Singh, the present chief, Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutt 1875, and was present at the Grand Chap the 1st January 1876; on which occasior Prince in person with the insignia of a Knight Comm *Order of the Star of India.*

His Highness Maharaja Sir Rudar Pertab Singh present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi o

Increase of salute. received an increase of salute from 11 t aged 32 years, is an amateur photographe powers.

XXII. SOHAWAL.—Area 300 square miles. *Revenue Rupees 70,000.*

Rais Lal Aman Singh. Rais Lal Aman Singh, a descendan confirmed in his possession by the Britis was granted to him on the 18th July 18

Rais Lal Sher Jang Bahadur. Rais Lal Sher Jang Bahadur, the pr the Government College, Benares. He

XXIII. SUBILA.—Area 35 square miles. Popu *Rupees 30,000. The army consists of four guns, 40 c* police.

Jaggat Raj. This family is descended from Jag Chattar Sal.

Tej Singh. Raja Tej Singh, great grandson of his possessions by the British Governm

Anrodh Singh. 1807. Raja Tej Singh was followed by

Hindupat Singh. he by his son *Hindupat Singh who r*

Khallak Singh. Hindupat was succeeded by Khallak Si adopted from a collateral branch. Owing to the mi who is now 17 years old, the State is at present r Highness Raja Khallak Singh Bahadur received the t Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi *on the 1st January 1877.*

XXIV. UCHERA AND NAGOD.—Area 450 square miles. Population 75,000 souls. Revenue *Rupees 1,50,000.*

Lal Sheoraj Singh. Raja Lal Sheoraj Singh first received a sannad from the British Government in 1809, confirming him in the possession *of his State.*

Balbhadar Singh. *He died in 1818,* and was succeeded by his son Balbhadar Singh, "who was deposed in 1831, for the murder of his brother."

Raghubind Singh.

Balbhadar Singh was succeeded by his son Raghubind Singh, during whose minority the State was temporarily administered by the British Government. Raja Raghubind Singh was installed on the Gaddi on his attaining majority in 1838, but he soon became so much involved in debt that at his own request the State was again taken under British administration in 1844.

Assists the English during the mutiny.

The Raja rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857, and received as a reward the grant of a jaghir from the confiscated estate of Bijiragogarh. The administration of the estates was again made over to him in 1865. He died in 1874, leaving the State to his son Jadhu Bhind Singh, the present chief. This prince is now 24 years old, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal dictinction. His Highness Raja Jadhu Bhind Singh Bahadur has judicial inferior powers.

Jadhu Bhind Singh.

Salute.

Section V.—WESTERN INDIA.

Chapter I.—Baroda.

This large principality known as Baroda, or the dominions of the Gaikwar, has an area of 4,399 square miles, and a population of 2,000,225 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,15,00,000. It maintains an army of 516 cavalry, 3,078 infantry, 166 artillerymen and 44 guns. The irregular forces consist of 5,073 feudal jaghirdars and other cavalry; 1,565 Nagas, Minas, and other special bodies, and 5,066 Tehsil sepoys, Najibs, &c. In this State, there is an English High School, an Anglo-Indian institution, a Vernacular College of Science, and 104 Vernacular Schools with 11,172 pupils. There are also in the State, two High Court judges, seven judges of Zilla Courts, 16 Munsiffs, four division Subahs, and 94 magistrates, *i. e.*, 123 judicial officers in all.

Damaji Rao Gaikwar I.

Damaji Rao Gaikwar I., son of the Mahratta Chief Keroji, first distinguished himself as a soldier in the army of Raja Sahu of Satara. While engaged with the Mahratta troops in plundering Gujrat under the command of an eminent leader Khandi Rao Dhabari, he was promoted to the rank of second-in-command of

the royal army and received the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" which is still used in the family. He died in 1720, and was succeeded in his military office and rank by his talented nephew Pilaji Gaikwar. In

Pilaji Gaikwar.

1731, Pilaji was appointed as "Sena Khas Khail or Commander of the sovereign's tribe" under the Governor of Gujrat, but in the year following he was murdered at the instigation of Abhi Singh, Maharaja of Marwar, who had been then acting as a viceroy of the province under the Emperor of Delhi. Pilaji was

Damaji Rao Gaikwar II

succeeded by his son Damaji Rao Gaikwar II., who did not fail to avenge the death of his father. In 1732,

Obtained possession of Baroda.

Damaji attacked and took possession of Baroda which he afterwards made his capital. He also "occupied many of the principal districts in the east of Gujrat, and finally, extending his incursions as far as Jodhpur, forced the Raja of that country to resign Ahmedabad to a deputy in order to proceed to the defence of his paternal dominions. Ahmedabad was not finally taken till 1755, when it surrendered to the united efforts of Ragonath Rao and Damaji Gaikwar. From that time the authority of the Court of Delhi over Gujrat ceased entirely, and the country was divided between the Peishwa and the Gaikwar." In 1761, Damaji fought at Panipat, and after a long reign of forty years died in 1768, leaving four sons, Sivaji Rao, an idiot; Govind Rao, Manaji Rao, and Fatteh Singh Rao. The Peishwa with a view to weaken the power of the

Sivaji Rao Gaikwar I. Fatteh Singh Rao, the regent.

Gaikwar, recognised the succession of the eldest Sivaji Rao Gaikwar I., and appointed his brother Fatteh Singh Rao as regent. Fatteh Singh shewed great skill in the wars of the Peishwa, and the contests between Madhaji Sindhia and the English; but in 1780 he co-operated with the English though he for sometime advocated the cause of Ragonath Rao. Fatteh Singh Rao met an accidental death by falling from a window in 1789, and

Manaji Rao, and Govind Rao, the regents.

his younger brother Manaji Rao succeeded him, and held the office until his death in 1793, when his second brother Govind Rao became regent. Govind Rao, during his period of government, succeeded in obtaining possession of Ahmedabad, and the Peishwa, therefore, gave up his share of the revenue

of Gujrat for five years at rupees five lakhs per annum. After the death of Govind Rao, his eldest legitimate son Anand Rao Gaikwar, "a man of weak intellect, was acknowledged his successor, but the powers of the State were usurped by his illegitimate half-brother, Kanaji Rao Gaikwar, supported by Malhar Rao Gaikwar. To add to the troubles of Anand Rao, his Arab mercenaries were quite beyond the control of the State,—threatening to become dominant indeed. The Government of India was at length obliged to interfere. Malhar Rao was reduced and sent a prisoner to Bombay, Kanaji was transported to Madras, the Arab janizaries were curbed, and ultimately, by treaties concluded into 1802 and 1805, protection and countenance being accorded and submission tendered, Baroda was brought into subsidiary alliance with the Paramount Power, and bound to maintain a contingent of 3,000 Sipahis and a battery of European artillery." With a view to fulfil one of the terms with the Arab mercenaries, it became necessary to raise a loan of Rs. 41,38,732, to be repaid in three years with interest at the rate of nine per cent. The Honourable East India Company advanced about one half of this loan, and guaranteed the remaining half to those native bankers who advanced it. But, as the debt increased every year by the high rate of interest charged on the loan, the British Government forced the Gaikwar to assign some lands and districts yielding handsome revenues for the purpose of liquidating the debt and maintaining the subsidiary force. In 1812, the British Government restored to the Gaikwar all the ceded territories on the payment of a kror of rupees.

Anand Rao Gaikwar.

Baroda taken under British protection.

Anand Rao Gaikwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother Sivaji Rao Gaikwar II. This incorrigible prince could not at all administer the affairs of the country to the least satisfaction of the British Government. He constantly failed to pay up regularly the instalments due on his debts, which, in 1820, aggregated to one kror and seven lakhs of rupees. Both the two respective governors of Bombay, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm attempted to induce Sivaji Rao Gaikwar II., to act in a manner conformable with his engagements, but to no purpose.

Sivaji Rao Gaikwar II.

The British Government therefore threatened him with depos sequestered the district of Pitlaod and several others to liqui dually the guaranteed debt and to secure funds for the regular of the force. Subsequently, however, the bankers released tl Government from its guarantee, on account of their making factory agreement with the Gaikwar for the liquidation of pective debts. In 1839, the districts of Pitlaod, &c., were alsc to the Gaikwar.

Ganpat Rao Gaikwar.

Sivaji Rao Gaikwar II. died in 1847, and was succeede eldest son, Ganpat Rao Gaikwar. This prince inglorious reign of nine years chiefly marked by s dulgence died without issue in 1856. He was succeeded by h

Khandi Rao Gaikwar. Assists the English during the mutiny.

Khandi Rao Gaikwar. Shortly after his accessi throne, the mutiny broke out in India. Khandi Ra proved himself loyal, and rendered good servi British Government, and as a reward the annua of Rs. 3,00,000 due by the Baroda State for the suppc Gujrat irregular horse was remitted. Khandi Rao alsc the title of the Grand Cross of the Star of India; but the latt his reign was not marked by any distinguished occurrences as a great lover of luxury and pomp and careless of his people.

Malhar Rao Gaikwar.

Rao died in 1870, and was succeeded by his young Malhar Rao Gaikwar. This prince had been i in 1863, for his having attempted the life of h the late Raja Khandi Rao, and whose death, not only rel from the prison, but raised him at once to the throne.

Malhar Rao, on assuming the administration of governm... at once "plunged into a career of misrule, extravagance, and folly," and under his management such misgovernment occurred, that the British Government was compelled to appoint a commission to investigate the numerous complaints preferred against him. The report of this commission being quite against Mulhar Rao, it was decided that unless he showed signs of reforming by the end of the year 1875, he would be deposed for the good of his people. Before Malhar Rao had effected any reform, he was suspected in 1874 of having made an attempt to

poison the British Resident Colonel Phayre, C.B. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, the Maharajas of Gwaliar and of Jaipur, the Chief Commissioner of Maisur, Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, and a Commissioner in the Panjab were therefore appointed as Commissioners to enquire into the matter, and the result being highly unsatisfactory

Deposed.

Malhar Rao Gaikwar was deposed by the Home Government from the sovereignty of Baroda on the 22nd April 1875, and was deported to Madras.

Sivaji Rao Gaikwar III., the present *Maharaja*.

In the meanwhile, Jamna Bai, widow of Maharaja Khandi Rao, was permitted by Government to adopt an heir. Her selection of Sivaji Rao, a descendant of Pertab Rao, son of Pilaji Rao Gaikwar, was therefore confirmed by Government, and the young Maharaja was installed on the Gaddi on 27th May 1875.

Raja Sir. T. Madava Rao, the prime minister.

The Government of India, with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar, appointed Raja Sir. T. Madava Rao, K.C.S I., as prime minister of Baroda.

His Highness the young Maharaja Sivaji Rao Gaikwar III. is making creditable progress in the study of Maharathi, Gujrati, and English by the constant care of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai, Raja Sir. T. Madava Rao, and Mr. F. A. Elliott the tutor. His Highness is fond of various sports, and practises riding, wrestling, cricket playing, &c.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Baroda.

His Highness the young Gaikwar met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay, on the 8th November 1875. The Prince also visited Baroda on the 19th November 1875, and was gorgeously received with every oriental magnificience by the Gaikwar himself, and his prime minister and guardian Raja Sir. T. Madava Rao. His Royal Highness first proceeded to the well-known arena, and witnessed animal combats between elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, &c., and afterwards went by rail to the Gaikwar's hunting lodge at Mackinpura, where a great hunt of the black buck with *chitahs* took place. The prince also inspected the Gaikwar's jewels at Mahti Bagh the old palace of the Gaikwar, and paid a visit to Maharani Jamna Bai, mother of the young Gaikwar, and took leave

English
of whom ... [illegible] the well-known
heir-apparent. He was afterwards promoted to the office of Dewan Peishcar of Travancor, (*i. e.*), Assistant Dewan. This led to his elevation to the Dewanship itself in A. D. 1858, and this office he held for a long period of about 14 years, during which time he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He resigned office in May 1872 and ... [illegible] ... Legislative Council of ... [illegible] ... Without any soli- ... [illegible] ... Holkar of Indor,

on the 1st January 1877. Mr. Carsetji Rustomji, Chief Justice, Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, Settlement Commissioner, and Mr. Shahabuddin, Chief of the Revenue Department of Baroda, have also received the title of "Khan Bahadur" on the 1st January 1877.

Chapter II.—Kolhapur.

Kolhapur is a rugged and mountainous tract of territory lying to the south and south-west of Satara, and sloping from the Western Ghâts to the plains on the east. It has an area of 3,184 square miles, and a population of 802,691 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 30,47,243. The army consists of 154 cavalry, 1,502 infantry, 26 artillerymen, and 67 guns.

Preliminary history. Sivaji I.

The ruling chiefs of this principality belong to the family of Sivaji I., the grandson of Maloji Raja Bhonsla and the founder of the Mahrata power. Sivaji I., at the early age of seventeen, began his career as a plundering bandit, and established his power over the greater part of the Konkan. He died in 1682, and was succeeded by his son Sambhaji I. This prince was carried as a prisoner to the Camp of Aurangzib where he was cruelly put to death, and his son Sivaji II., afterwards called Sahu, was only spared to be imprisoned. At this interval, Raja Ram I., the younger son of Sivaji I., had been raised to the regency (1695). He died after three years,

Sambhaji I.

Sivaji II., known as Sahu.

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whose prime minister he became from the beginning of 1873. The Government of India, with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar appointed him in April 1875, prime minister of the Baroda State. He now holds this office, and has made several improvements in the State. The Political Resident remarks in his report for the year 1876-77, "that justice, civil as well as criminal, is administered in a way that reflects great credit on the administration considering the short time the State has been under the authority of Sir Madava Rao."

George Wheeler states in his Chronicle of the visit of the Prince of Wales 1875-76, that "Sir Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., was formerly Dewan of Travancor, in the Madras Presidency, a country which he so altered and improved that every Madrasi one meets speaks his name with pride and respect. With paramount earnestness he is striving not only to develop the power to govern ably and honestly in the Gaikwar himself, but also to renovate and Anglicise the kingdom of Surat."

Bombay as well as of those of other States. With a view to remedy this evil, the British Government sent an expedition against Kolhapur, and a treaty was accordingly concluded in 1765, but the regent Rani failed to put a stop to piracy and to act as a faithful friend up to her death in 1772. The young Raja Sivaji III.,

Treaty.

on assuming the reins of Government, was put to much trouble on account of the family feud, and war with the Peishwa who had occupied some of his districts, and given them to the Patwardans. Subsequently, however, the Peishwa made over the districts to the Raja, and saved him by his interference from the most reduced circumstances to which he was placed by his constant family disputes.

War with the Peishwa.

Sivaji III. was again engaged in a continual war for 23 years against the Raja of Sawant Wari, and which in fact marred the prosperity of the country. In 1792, the British Government, whose traders had suffered much from depredations, was compelled to despatch another expedition to Kolhapur, by which the Raja bound himself "to compensate the British traders, and to allow factories to be erected at Mulwan and at Kolhapur."

Continual war with the Raja of Sawant Wari.

Treaty.

Sivaji III. died in 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sambhaji III., generally known as Aba Sahib. During the reign of this wise and educated prince, the internal administration of the country was much improved by his energy, care and perseverence.

Sambhaji III., or Aba Sahib.

He as a true and faithful ally of the English rendered good service against Baji Rao Peishwa, and received as a reward the districts of Chikori and Menaooli. Aba Sahib was unfortunately murdered in 1821 by one of his enemies, and was succeeded by his brother Shahaji, or Bawa Sahib. This prince being led by bad principles and ill-regulated ambition attacked and took the fort and jaghir of Kungal which belonged to Hindu Rao, a relative of the Maharaja of Gwaliar; and marched against the Raja of Satara, without any intercourse with the British Government. In 1825, a British force was therefore sent to Kolhapur, and the Raja was compelled to sign a treaty in the following year, but failing to observe its conditions, "Government found it necessary to visit him with a mark of its grave displeasure, and he was deprived of the districts of Chikori, Menaooli, and Akiwat; obliged to admit British troops into his forts, and to accept a minister appointed by Government."

Assists the English in the war with Peishwa.

Shahaji, or Bawa Sahib.

Proves unfriendly to the English.

Treaty.

Raja Bawa Sahib died in 1838, and was succeeded by his minor son Sivaji IV.

Sivaji IV.

[illegible], aged 10 years, has judicial interior powers, and is

Salute. entitled to a salute of 19 guns. The State is now administered by the Political Agent.

Rao Raidhanji II., became insane.

ceeded by Rao Raidhanji II., in 1778. This prince "was a man of passionate and uncontrollable temper, indulged in to such an extent as to render him insane, and to cause him to be placed by his chiefs in confinement (1786)." At this opportunity Jamadar Fatteh Muhammad, a soldier of fortune, who had begun his career as a private horseman obtained for himself the monarchy of Kachh in 1792, but after ten years he was expelled by Bhaiji Bawa, brother to the insane Rao. Fatteh Muhammad, however, soon recovered the country and left a portion to Hansraj, the prime minister to the insane Rao. Both these parties introduced the system of piracy and public plunder, which forced the British Government to enter into an alliance with them in 1809. By this treaty Fatteh Muhammad and Hansraj were "bound themselves not to interfere in the countries to the east of the Gulf of Kachh and the Ran; to suppress piracy; and to exclude Americans and Europeans from their possessions. Hansraj was also guaranteed the separate possession of Mandavi until such time as the Rao should re-assume the Government."

Fatteh Muhammad, and Hansraj ruled over the State.

Introduced piracy.

Treaty.

Their deaths.

Soon after the conclusion of this treaty Hansraj died, and Fatteh Muhammad did not survive long. He died one month before the death of the insane Rao Raidhan which event took place in November 1813.

Rao Bharmalji II.

Rao Bharmalji II., the illegitimate son of Rao Raidhanji II., succeeded to the throne with the assistance of the two sons of Fatteh Muhammad, excluding the rights of his cousin, the legitimate son of his uncle. Rao Bharmalji II. was given up to constant intoxication, and his reign was chiefly marked by acts of tyranny and oppression. The British Government sent an expedition in January 1816 to suppress the outrages perpetrated by the Rao, and a treaty was accordingly concluded by which he agreed to all the terms proposed by them. Shortly after this, the Rao murdered his cousin the rightful heir, attacked the possession of one of the guaranteed Wagar chiefs, and proved at last so tyrannical and aggressive that

Concludes treaty with the English.

His cruel acts.

Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, the prime minister to His Highness the Maharaja, is the first member of the Council of Regency

formed to administer the affairs of the State during His Highness' minority.

Chapter V.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I.—JINJIRA.

THE area of Jinjira is 324 square miles. Population 82,496 souls. Revenue Rs. 3,27,000. The army consists of 50 guns and 700 men for garrison and police duties.

Sidi Kasim Yakut Khan.

This State was founded by the Abyssinian admirals who served the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar, and waged incessant war with the Mahrattas holding successfully their own territorial possessions. In 1733, Sidi Kasim Yakut Khan entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government but until 1862 Jinjira "maintained a proud independence paying no tribute, and permitting no British Agent to reside in the island." In 1870, His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Khan "visited Bombay to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; and injudiciously prolonging his stay, his nobles rose and formally deposed him, giving the State to his son. The Government of India reinstated him, however, on condition of his engaging to be guided by the advice of its Agents, and of his reforming his administration. The Political Agent is the Collector of Kolaba. An assistant resides permanently at Marad, three miles from the fort."*

Sidi Ibrahim Khan.

Salute.

His Highness the Nawab has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a Salute of 9 guns which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction. The Nawab is at present 59 years of age.

II.—JOWAR.

JOWAR is situated about 70 miles north of Bombay in the Thana Division. It as an area of 534 square miles, and a population of 37,406 souls. The Revenue is estimated at Rupees 55,000.

Joyaba Mukna, the founder.

This State was founded by Jeyaba Mukna, one of the descendants of the Koli chiefs or Paligars, who at a remote period occupied a

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* The Native Chiefs and their States.

educated in the

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay

Rajkumar College, Rajkot." His Highness the Thakur Sahib met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay on the occasion of the grand reception of native princes held there on the 9th November

1875, and the Prince shook hands with him. The Thakur Sahib was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received an increase of salute from 11 to 15 guns, as a mark of personal distinction. His Highness has judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 21 years of age.

Increase of salute.

Azam Gouri Sanker Udisanker, joint administrator of Bhaonagar, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

II. DHROL.—This State contains 61 villages. It has a population of 18,321 souls, and the revenue is estimated at Rupees 1,50,000.

Jai Singhji.

Salute.

The present chief His Highness Thakur Sahib Jai Singhji, by caste a Jharija Rajput, has judicial inferior powers. He is aged 55 years, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

III. DRANGDRA.—Population 37,949 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,00,000. Tribute Rupees 40,000.

Man Singhji.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

The chief of this State is the head of the Jhala tribe of Rajputs. The present ruler His Highness Raj Sahib Man Singhji paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay, and was invited to the grand reception of native princes held there on the 9th November 1875. His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, with an increase of salute from 11 to 15 guns.

Increase of Salute.

His Highness Sir Raja Sahib Man Singhji, K.C.S.I., has judicial powers of life and death, and is now about 42 years of age.

IV. GONDAL.—This State is an offshoot of Rajkot. It contains 180 villages, and has a population of 137,217 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 8,80,000. A tribute of Rupees 53,000, is paid to the British Government, and Rupees 1,15,000, to the Gaikwar. The army consists of 659 infantry and police, 198 cavalry, and 16 guns.

Bhagwat Singhji.

Salute.

The present chief His Highness Thakur Bhagwat Singhji, a Jhareja Rajput, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction. His Highness is at present 14 years old.

V. JAFFARABAD.—This State contains 12 villages yielding a revenue of Rupees 30,000. The army consists of 125 infantry and police, 30 cavalry, and four guns. The present chief is subject to the Sidi of Jinjira, and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to the Gaikwar.

Zunzabhai Sakhidas, the Joint Managers of the State.

IX. Nowanagar.—It has a population of 290,847 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 15,00,000. An annual tribute of Rupees 50,312, is payable to the British

Government, Rupees 64,183, to the Gaikwar; and Rupees 4,843, to the Nawab o Junagarh. The army consists of 1,050 cavalry, 4,080 infantry and police, 10 fiel and 75 other guns.

Early history.

The Jams of Nowanagar are the heads of the Jharija Rajputs They emigrated from Kachh to Kathiwar and founded the princi pality of Nowanagar about the year 1542, by dispossessing the ancient family o Jetwas who are now occupying the Petty State of Purbandar. "The Jharija tribe was once notorious for the systematic murder of its female children, to obviate the difficulty and expense of arranging suitable marriages for them, or the alternative dishonour of having grown-up unmarried daughters. But the engage ment entered into in 1812 has effectually suppressed the barbarous practice."

Jam Sri Wibhaji

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

The present ruler His Highness Jam Sri Wibhaji, son of Ran mulji, paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay in the month of November 1875. His Highness was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and has been created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India with an increase of salute from 11 to 15 guns.

Increase of Salute.

His Highness Sir Jam Sri Wibhaji, K.C.S.I., has judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 53 years of age.

X. PALITANA.—It has a population of 51,256 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 3,00,000. The hill of Shatranjai which is situated in this State, is covered with Jain temples, and is resorted to by a large number of pilgrims.

Sur Singhji.

The present chief His Highness Thakur Sahib Sur Singhji, is a Gohel Rajput, and a relative of the Raja of Bhaonagar being de scended from the same stock.

Salute.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib, aged 35 years, has powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

XI. PORBANDAR.—Population 72,077 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,00,000. An annual tribute of Rupees 21,202, is payable to the British Government; Rupees 7,196, to the Gaikwar; and Rupees 5,106, to Junagarh. The army consists of 275 cavalry, 650 infantry and police, 10 artillerymen, and six guns.

This Rajput family belonging to the Jatwa tribe were expelled from Nowngar by the Jams or the heads of the Jharija Rajputs in 1542.

Sri Vikmatji.

Salute.

The present chief His Highness Rana Sri Vikmatji, aged 58 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

XII. RAJKOT.—This State is an offshoot from Nowanagar. It has a popu lation of 36,770, souls, and a revenue of Rupees 1,60,000. A tribute of Rupees

souls, and a revenue of Rupees 1,40,700.

* These chiefs belong to the third and fourth classes. There are also 78 chiefs or petty

His Highness Babi Kamuledin Khan, by race a Persian of the Junagarh family, is the present chief, aged 67 years.

II. Bujana—Contains 26 villages. Population 17,457 souls. Revenue Rupees 50,000.

His Highness Malik Nasib Khan, by caste an Afghan, is the present chief, aged 52 years.

III. Chura.—There are thirteen villages in this State. Population 13,738 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,25,000.

His Highness Thakur Bechar Singh, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 39 years.

IV. Jasdan—Contains 61 villages. Population 33,796 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,45,000.

His Highness Kachar Ala Chela, belonging to the Kathi race, is the present chief, aged 47 years.

V. Lakhtar.—This State contains 41 villages. Population 20,469 souls. Revenue Rupees 75,000.

His Highness Thakur Kaban Singh, by caste a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 84 years.

VI. Lathi—Contains eight villages. Population 7,747 souls. Revenue Rupees 48,750.

His Highness Thakur Takht Singh, a Gohel Rajput, is the present chief, aged 36 years.

VII. Mallia.—There are 10 villages in this State. Population 10,019 souls. Revenue Rupees 30,000.

His Highness Thakur Modji, by caste a Jharija Rajput, is the present chief, aged 33 years.

VIII. Muli.—This State contains 19 villages. Population 17,681 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000.

His Highness Thakur Purmar Sartan Singh, a Purmar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 44 years.

IX. Sayla—Consists of 38 villages with a population of 16,528 souls. Revenue Rupees 60,000.

His Highness Thakur Kesri Singh, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 34 years.

X. Virpur.—This State has twelve villages. Population 6,320 souls. Revenue Rupees 20,000.

His Highness Thakur Surajji, a Jharija Rajput, is the present chief, aged 34 years.

[illegible] belonging to the fifth, sixth, and seventh classes. The great State of Jetpur though yielding a revenue of Rupees [illegible], has been ranked among the fifth class [illegible] account of its being [illegible] among eighteen share-holders.

XI. WALA.—There are 40 villages in this State. Population 13,026 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,25,000.

His Highness Thakur Wakhat Singh, a Gohel Rajput, is the present chief, aged 15 years. He is prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar College.

VI.—KOLHAPUR CHIEFS.*

I. BAURA.—Area 83 square miles. Population 43,139 souls Revenue Rupees 79,159. Tribute Rupees 3,129.

His Highness Madha Rao Moreshwar Bhadanekar, Pant Amatya, a Deshasth Brahman, is the present chief, aged 20 years.

II. DATAWAD.—Population 2,645 souls. Revenue Rupees 16,360 His Highness Narain Rao Gorpuray, Amirul Umra, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 39 years.

III. DATAWAD.—Population 12,489 souls. Revenue Rupees 64,074 Tribute Rupees 2,056.

His Highness Ranoji Rao, Himmat Bahadur, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 45 years.

IV. JUCHAL KURANJI —Area 201 square miles. Population 59,330 souls Revenue Rupees 2,12,235. Tribute Rupees 2,000.

His Highness Govindrao Rao Kesheo Gorpuray, a Konkanasht Brahman, is the present chief, aged 26 years

V. KAGAL.—Area 129 square miles. Population 42,015 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,59,491. Tribute Rupees 2,000.

His Highness Jai Singh Rao Ghatgay, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 22 years.

VI. KAGAL.—Population 5,756 square miles. Revenue Rupees 54,786.

His Highness Narain Rao, Ghatgay Sarja Rao, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 46 years.

VII. KAGAL.—Population 6,784 souls. Revenue Rupees 33,050 Tribute Rupees 1,162.

His Highness Gopal Rao, Nimbalkar Sar Lashkar, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 24 years.

VIII. KAGAL.—Population 5,882 souls. Revenue Rupees 14,105. Tribute Rupees 200.

His Highness Nagaji Rao, Patankar, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 38 years.

IX. KAPSHI.—Population 11,117 souls. Revenue Rupees 40,919 Tribute Rupees 1,400.

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* These chiefs pay tribute to the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

His Highness Santaji Rao, Gorpuray Hindu Rao Mumalkat Madar, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 31 years.

X. TORGAL.—Area 130 square miles. Population 16,213 souls. Revenue Rupees 37,512. Tribute Rupees 835.

His Highness Subhan Rao Shinde, Sena Khaskel, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 52 years.

XI. VISHALGARH.—Area 235 square miles. Population 32,414 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,09,638. Tribute Rupees 5,000.

His Highness Abaji Rao Krishna Pritinidhi, a Deshasth Brahman, is the present chief, aged 11 years.

VII.—MAHIKANTA (PRINCIPAL CHIEF).

EDAR.

THIS State has a population of 217,382 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 2,50,000. The army consists of 400 cavalry, 500 infantry and police, 12 artillerymen, and 17 guns.

Anand Singhji, and Rai Singhji, the founders.

Siva Singhji, Bhowan Singhji, and Gambhir Singhji.

Jowan Singhji.

The State of Edar was founded in 1729 by Anand Singhji, and Rai Singhji, the two able brothers of Abhi Singhji, Maharaja of Jodhpur. These two princes were followed by Siva Singhji, Bhowan Singhji, and Gambhir Singhji. The latter was succeeded by Jowan Singhji. His Highness Maharaja Jowan Singhji was an intelligent and a liberal prince. He was a member of the Legislative Council, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son Keshri Singhji, the present chief.

Keshri Singhji.

His Highness Maharaja Keshri Singhji being still a minor, the State is under the management of the Political Agent. There are eight Sirdars known as Thakurs or subordinate chiefs, who "hold their estates on condition of military service, the quota being three horsemen, for every 1,000 Rupees of Revenue."

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

His Highness the Maharaja paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the grand reception of native princes, held at Bombay on the 9th November 1875, and the Prince shook hands with him.

His Highness is being educated properly through the constant care of the tutor Manik Lal. G. Gundaria, who was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. The Maharaja, aged 18 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Salute.

Rao Bahadur Uchavram Mitharam is the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Edar State.

VIII.—MAHIKANTA (OTHER CHIEFS).*

I. AMULYARA.—Area 35·816 square miles. Population 10,661 souls. Revenue Rs 20,000. Thakur Amar Singh Khant Koli, a Chowan Rajput, is the present chief, aged 11 years. This State is tributary to Baroda.

II. BOLUNDRA.—Area 5,200 square miles. Population 617 souls. Revenue Rs. 500.

Thakur Jowan Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 58 years.

III. DADHALYA.—Area 16,500 square miles. Population 3,418 souls. Revenue Rs. 3,000. Thakur Hathi Singh, a Sesodiya Rajput, is the present chief, aged 40 years.

IV. DANTA.—Area 30,000 square miles. Population 11,762 souls. Revenue Rs 45,001.

In this State the Umba Bowani shrine is situated, and is resorted to by numerous pilgrims. His Highness Burud Rana Hari Singh, a Purmar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 62 years.

V. DUBHA.—Area 16,800 square miles. Population 1,612 souls. Revenue Rs. 4,025.

The present chief Miah Gulab Miah Mukwana Koli is a Jhala Rajput, but has been converted to Muhammadanism. He is now 11 years of age.

VI. GHORASUR.—Area 15,000 square miles. Population 8,273 souls. Revenue Rs 22,000.

Thakur Suraj Mal, Dabi Koli, a Rajput, is the present chief, aged 30 years.

VII. GUDUT.—Area 3,800 square miles. Population 1,255 souls. Revenue Rs. 2,500.

Thakur Wajey Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Rajput, is the present chief, aged six years.

VIII. ILOL.—Area 15,000 square miles. Population 5,511 souls. Revenue Rs. 15,636.

Thakur Wakht Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Mukwana Rajput, is the present chief, aged 18 years.

IX. KATOSAN.—Area 15,595 square miles. Population 4,530 souls. Revenue Rs 20,000.

Thakur Karran Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 31 years.

X. KHURAL.—Area 6,500 square miles. Revenue Rs. 14,000.

The present chief, Miah Sirdar Singh, Mukwana Koli, is a Jhala Rajput, but he has been converted to Muhammadanism. He is now 11 years of age.

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* Besides these, there are also sixty petty States in Mahikanta, under the jurisdiction of Thanadars appointed by Government through the Political Agent.

XI. LIKHI.—Area 3,800 square miles. Population 1,082 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,305.

Thakur Amar Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Mukwana Rajput, is the present chief, aged 42 years.

XII. MAGORI.—Area 24,725 square miles. Population 2,718 souls. Revenue Rs. 5,000.

Thakur Himmat Singh, a Rahtor Rajput, is the present chief, aged 48 years.

XIII. MALPUR.—Area 81,695 square miles. Population 10,303 souls. Revenue Rs. 12,000.

Rawal Seo Singh, a Rahtor Rajput, is the present chief, aged 38 years.

XIV. MANSA.—Area 22,000 square miles. Population 11,893 souls. Revenue Rs. 23,000.

Thakur Raj Singh, a chaura Rajput, is the present chief, aged 29 years.

XV. MOHANPUR.—Area 44,800 square miles. Population 14,011 souls. Revenue Rs. 28,000.

Thakur Umed Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 25 years.

XVI. PETHAPUR.—Area 15,500 square miles. Population 6,898 souls. Revenue Rs. 16,000.

Thakur Himmat Singh, a Wagela Rajput, is the present chief, aged 32 years.

XVII. POL.—Area 55,000 square miles. Population 4,919 souls. Revenue Rupees 16,700.

Rao Hamir Singh, a Rahtor Rajput, is the present chief, aged 32 years.

XVIII. PUNADRA.—Area 16,650 square miles. Population 2,814 souls. Revenue Rupees 12,032.

Miah Abhi Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 16 years. This family was formerly a Jhala Rajput, but was about 400 years ago converted to Muhammadanism.

XIX. RANASAN.—Area 33,225 square miles. Population 5,329 souls. Revenue Rupees 8,000.

Thakur Wajey Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 62 years.

XX. RUMAS.—Area 5,125 square miles. Population 1,651 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,500.

Miah Kallu Miah, Mukwana Koli, is the present chief, aged 11 years.

XXI. RUPAL.—Area 21,000 square miles. Population 3,173 souls. Revenue Rs. 3,201.

Thakur Man Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 38 years.

XXII. SATHAMBA.—Area 10,000 square miles. Population 4,605 souls. Revenue Rs. 6,000.

Thakur Ujab Singh, Barria Koli, a Rajput, is the present chief, aged 41 years.

XXIII. SUDASNA.—Area 10,000 square miles. Population 5,365 souls. Revenue Rs. 8,049.

bricks and *chunam*, and named it Jorawar Sar or Jorawar Sagar, *i. e.*, after the name of his late august Master Nawab Jorawar Khanji Sahib Bahadur. He has also constructed a *pucca* road leading from the Miran Gate of Radhanpur to the tank with rows of trees planted on both sides, and has built a Dharramsala on the west side surrounded by a garden as a lodging for strangers who are also fed in moderation.

X.—PAHLANPUR AGENCY (OTHER CHIEFS).

I. BHABAR.—Area 80 square miles. Population 5,659 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,000.

Koli Thakurda Sugramji, aged 59 years, and others, belonging to the Koli race, are the present chiefs.

II. CHARCHAT.—Area 440 square miles. Population 18,193 souls. Revenue Rupees 35,000. Rammalji, aged 58 years, and others, by race Jhareja Rajputs, are the present chiefs.

III. DEODUR.—Area 140 square miles. Population 19,701 souls. Revenue Rupees 25,000.

Waghela Malluji Chattar Singh, aged 63 years, and others, by caste Waghelas, are the present chiefs.

IV. KANKREJ.—Area 520 square miles. Population 37,771 souls. Revenue Rupees 40,000. There are many shareholders in this State.

V. SANTALPUR.—Area 410 square miles. Population 18,193 souls. Revenue Rupees 35,000. The present chief Lakhaji is a Jharija Rajput, aged 28 years.

VI. SULGAM.—Area 220 square miles. Population 10,104 souls. Revenue Rupees 12,000.

Chowan Bhupat Singh Kulji, aged 58 years, and others, are the present chiefs belonging to the race of Chowan Rajput.

VII. TERWARA.—Area 125 square miles. Population 7,338 souls. Revenue Rupees 12,000.

Beluch Nathu Khan, aged 50 years, and others, are the present chiefs belonging to the Beluchi race.

VIII. THURAD AND MORWARA.—Area 940 square miles. Population 61,105 souls. Revenue Rupees 73,000.

The present chief Waghela Khengar Singh, aged 44 years, is by race a Waghela.

IX. WAO.—Area 380 square miles. Population 23,081 souls. Revenue Rupees 30,000. Rana Umed Singh, aged 32 years, is the present chief.

X. WARAI.—Area 330 square miles. Population 20,096 souls Revenue Rupees 40,000.

Mullick Umar Khan, aged 32 years, and Mullick Rowaji, aged 46 years, are the present chiefs.

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XI.—REWAKANTA (PRINCIPAL CHIEFS).

I. BALASINÔR.—Area 189 square miles. Population 41,981 souls. Revenue Rupees 80,000. Tribute Rupees 11,079. The army consists of 210 infantry, 53 cavalry, and four field guns.

Sher Khan. Salabat Khan. Sher Khan, by race a Persian, was the founder of this family, and Salabat Khan fifth in descent from him "obtained the districts of Balasinôr and Virpur with criminal jurisdiction" from the Muhammadan Government. After the downfall of the Peishwa in 1818, the State of Balasinôr came under the political jurisdiction of the British Government.

Jorawar Khan Babi. Charitable and Administrative acts. The present chief His Highness Nawab Sahib Jorawar Khan Babi, succeeded Edal Khanji in 1831. His Highness has established criminal and civil courts, and three schools, and has appointed an Assistant Vaccinator for the purpose of vaccinating the children of both the Hindus and Mosalmans.

Salute. His Highness the Nawab has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The Nawab, aged 52 years, has one son of the name of Manowar Khanji, now 30 years old.

II. BARRIA.—Area 813 square miles. Population 52,421 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,75,000.

A sum of Rupees 12,000 is annually paid to the British Government for protection. The military force consists of 227 infantry, 35 cavalry, and two field guns.

This is an off-shoot from Chota Udaipur. After the defeat of Maharaja Daolut Rao Sindhia in the year 1802-3, the State of Barria was brought under British protection.

Man Singh. Salute. The present chief His Highness Maharaja Man Singh, a Chowan Rajput, was educated at the Rajkot College, and has judicial powers of life and death. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and is now 24 years old.

III. CHOTA UDAIPUR.—Area 873 square miles. Population 62,913 souls. Revenue Rupees 3,00,000. A tribute of Rupees 8,769, is paid to the Maharaja Gaikwar. The army consists of 58 cavalry, 287 infantry and police, and two field guns.

Previous history. Pirthi Raj. This family is descended from Pathai Rawal, the last Chowan chief of Champanar. Trimbak Singh, one of the descendants of Pertab Singh, son of Pathai Rawal, divided his possessions amongst his sons, and assigned to the elder, Pirthi Raj, Chota Udaipur; and to the younger, Dongarji, Barria. In 1822 the State of Chota Udaipur came under the British protection.

Jit Singhji. The present ruler, His Highness Raja Jit Singhji, a Chowan Rajput, succeeded his uncle Goman Singhji.

His Highness the Raja married fourteen wives, all of whom are alive, and has seven sons of whom Moti Singhji by his first wife is the eldest aged 18 years.

The Raja maintains five schools, and pays much attention to the well-being of his subjects. His Highness now 47 years old has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Salute.

Pandit Ganpat Rao is the present Karbari to His Highness the Raja.

IV. Lunawara.—Area 338 square miles. Population 74,813 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,25,000. A tribute of Sia Sahi Rupees 6,001, is paid to Gaikwar, and Baba Sahi Rupees 12,001 to Sindhia. The military force consists of 43 cavalry, 201 infantry and police, and 15 guns.

In 1434, this State was founded by Rana Bhim Singh, a descendant of Vir Badraji, a Solanki Rajput. It came under the British protection in 1803.

Bhim Singh.

The present chief His Highness Raja Wakht Singh, succeeded Dalel Singh in 1837. His Highness the Raja, aged 19 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The State is now under the management of the British Government.

Wakht Singh.

Salute.

V. Rajpipla.—Area 1,514 square miles. Population 120,036 souls. Revenue Rupees 8,00,000. A tribute of Rupees 65,000 is paid to the Gaikwar. The army consists of 356 infantry and police, 100 cavalry, and nine guns

The chiefs of this State are Gohel Rajputs who maintained their independence till the reign of Akbar. In 1763, the State of Rajpipla fell under the domination of Damaji Gaikwar when its chief Rai Singh was only an infant of seven years of age. Rai Singh died in 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew Ram Singh, who was deposed by the Gaikwar on account of his intemperate habits He was succeeded by his son Pertab Singh during whose reign in 1819 the British Government interfered, and the Gaikwar "relinquished his control over the territory to the British Government, engaging to receive his tribute through the hands and by the sole intervention of that power." Meanwhile, the deposed Ram Singh's brother Nur Singh advanced his claims to the throne, by declaring that Pertab Singh was the supposititious son of Ram Singh, and the British Government therefore appointed a Commissioner to investigate the matter in the year 1821. The case being decided in favour of Nur Singh, Pertab was deposed and Nur Singh was installed on the Gaddi. This prince being blind gave up his claims to his son Verisalji, who, before his death which happened in 1868, abdicated the throne in favour of his son Gambhir Singhji, the present chief, who commenced to rule in the year 1860.

Rai Singh.

Ram Singh.

Pertab Singh.

Nur Singh.

Verisalji

Gambhir Singhji.

His Highness Maharana Gambhir Singhji paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the grand reception of native princes, held at Bombay, on the 9th November 1875, and the

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

Prince shook hands with him. His Highness was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877.

Salute. The Maharana, now 34 years of age, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

VI. SONTH.—Area 394 square miles. Population 40,675 souls. Revenue Rupees 80,000. *A tribute of Rupees 7,000 is paid to the British Government. The military force consists of 215 infantry and police, 22 cavalry, and four guns.*

Rana Sonth. This State was founded by Rana Sonth, son of Rana Jhalam Singh, a Puar Rajput.

Pertab Singh. The present chief His Highness Raja Pertab Singh, aged 19 years, is at present prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot,

Salute. and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The Raja has judicial powers of life and death.

XII.—REWAKANTA (OTHER CHIEFS).

I. AGAR.—Revenue Rupees 11,500. Sirdar Khan, aged 32 years, is the present chief.

II. ALWA.—Revenue Rupees 5,500. Alam Khan, aged 49 years, is the present chief.

III. AMRAPUR.—Revenue Rupees 325. Barrias Jetbhai, aged 49 years; Amar Singh, aged 32 years; Mukham Singh, aged 34 years; and Gulab Singh, aged 39 years; are the present chiefs.

IV. ANGHAD.—Revenue Rupees 3,400. Raghunath, aged 44 years; Bharat Singh, aged 34 years; Nathubawa, aged 36 years; Ram Singh, aged 46 years; Parbhat Singh, aged 28 years; and Kesri Singh, aged 16 years; are the present chiefs.

V. BHADARWA.—Revenue Rupees 38,900. Rana Sirdar Singh, aged 67 years, is the present chief.

VI. BHILODIA.—Chanda Rai Singh, aged 29 years, is the present chief.

VII. BIHORA.—Revenue Rupees 800. Sirdarbawa, aged 26 years, is the present chief.

VIII. CHHALIAR.—Revenue Rupees 10,000. Rawal Drigpal Singh, aged 23 years, is the present chief.

IX. CHORANGLA.—Revenue Rupees 2,400. Rawal Ram Singh, aged 34 years, is the present chief.

X. CHUDESAR.—Revenue Rupees 800. Bhaibawa, aged 30 years; Sadabawa aged 4 years; Rahim Khan, aged 49 years; Araf Bhai, aged 40 years; Chandbha aged 34 years; and Kalubawa, aged 55 years; are the present chiefs.

XI. DHAMASIA.—Revenue Rupees 4,000. Kalubawa, aged 16 years, is the present chief.

XII. DHARI.—Revenue Rupees 2,500. Rawals Nathubhai, aged 31 years;

Sheo Singh, aged 44 years; Sahib Singh, aged 20 years; Jewathbai aged 33 years; Mokambhai, aged 44 years; and Jorbhai, aged 62 years; are the present chiefs.

XIII. DODKA.—Revenue Rupees 2,200. Patels Ajee, aged 49 years; Jiwa, aged 34 years; and Wahala, aged 52 years; are the present chiefs.

XIV. DUDHPAR.—Revenue Rupees 300. Umedbawa, aged 56 years, is the present chief.

XV. GAD.—Revenue Rupees 12,700. Rana Bharat Singh, aged 50 years, is the present chief.

XVI. GOTARDI.—Revenue Rupees 600. Pagies Satu, aged 74 years; Ratan Singh, aged 44 years; Bechar, aged 49 years; and Moka, aged 39 years; are the present chiefs.

XVII. ITWAD.—Revenue Rupees 1,000. Nahar Singh, aged 29 years; Amar Singh, aged 44 years; Jusabhai, aged 54 years; and Kabhai, aged 29 years are the present chiefs.

XVIII. JESAR.—Revenue Rupees 275. Pagies Jetbhai, aged 31 years Udhar, aged 49 years; Khatu, aged 42 years; and Amar Singh, aged 69 years; are the present chiefs.

XIX. JIRAL.—Rasul Khan, aged 49 years, is the present chief.

XX. KAMSOLI KHANI.—The name of the present chief is Rasul Khan, aged 49 years.

XXI. KAMSOLI MOTI.—Revenue Rupees 7,695. Fulba, aged 54 years; Motabawa, aged 18 years; and Rasulkhan, aged 49 years; are the present chiefs.

XXII. KANODA.—Revenue Rupees 2,200. Kesar Singh, aged 44 years; Dip Singh, aged 22 years; Naranbhai, aged 34 years; Golab Singh, aged 54 years; Bhowanbhai, aged 36 years; Bhopat Singh, aged 29 years; Dalubhai, aged 84 years; and Walbhai, aged 54 years; are the present chiefs.

XXIII. KASLA PAGINU MUWADU.—Revenue Rupees 125. Pagies Haribhai, aged 59 years; Zera, aged 44 years; Bhathi, aged 44 years; and Adey Singh, aged 54 years; are the present chiefs.

XXIV. KUDDANA.—Revenue Rupees 10,000. Thakur Parwat Singh, aged 57 years, is the present chief.

XXV. LITAR GOTRA.—Revenue Rupees 330. Kotwals Bhala, aged 29 years; Ada, aged 39 years; Girdhar, aged 26 years; and Ratna, aged 61 years; are the present chiefs.

XXVI. MANDWA.—Rana Khoman Singh, aged 34 years, is the present chief.

XXVII. MEOLI.—Revenue Rupees 2,200. Rajbibhai, aged 74 years; and Madhu, aged 52 years; are the present chiefs.

XXVIII. MOKA PAGINU MUWADU.—Revenue Rupees 250. Pagies Gambhai, aged 54 years; and Garbad, aged 64 years; are the present chiefs.

XXIX. NAHARA.—Revenue Rupees 400. Barrias Kalan, aged 34 years; and Jai Singh, aged 23 years, are the present chiefs.

XXX. Nalia.—Revenue Rupees 600. Alam Khan, aged 34 years; and Khushalbawa, aged 26 years; are the present chiefs.

XXXI. Nangam.—Revenue Rupees 2,000. Nathu Khan, aged 44 years; Kalubawa, aged 42 years; Sirdar Khan, aged 29 years; and Sadabawa, aged 59 years; are the present chiefs.

XXXII. Naswadi.—Thakur Bhim Singh, aged 47 years, is the present chief.

XXXIII. Palasni.—Thakur Jit Singh, aged 17 years, is the present chief.

XXXIV. Pandu.—Revenue Rupees 3,100. Khanzadas Nathu Khan, aged 29 years; Ahmed Khan, aged 24 years; Dosu Khan, aged 49 years; Mausler Khan, aged 74 years; Akbar Khan, aged 45 years; and Zorawar Khan, aged 15 years; are the present chiefs.

XXXV. Pantalaori.—Revenue Rupees 8,000. Nathu Khan, aged 44 years; and Nazir Khan, aged 48 years; are the present chiefs.

XXXVI. Poicha.—Revenue Rupees 2,000. Ranas Jusabhai, aged 59 years; and Chandar Singh, aged 34 years; are the present chiefs.

XXXVII. Poicha.—Revenue Rupees 2,000. Ranas Nagji, aged 39 years; Himmat Singh, aged 34 years; Waja, aged 29 years; Lalbhai, aged 40 years; and Pathibhai, aged 44 years; are the present chiefs.

XXXVIII. Raika.—Revenue Rupees 2,700. Jesingbawa, aged 22 years; and Ganpat Rao, aged 30 years; are the present chiefs.

XXXIX. Rajpur.—Revenue Rupees 250. Sur Singh, aged 22 years, is the present chief.

XL. Rampura.—Revenue Rupees 4,100. Abhi Singh, aged 64 years; Anup Bawa, aged 59 years; Antul Bawa, aged 46 years; and Sujun Bawa, aged 45 years; are the present chiefs.

XLI. Rengan.—Revenue Rupees 500. Bhadarbawa, aged 56 years; Alibhai, aged 49 years; Jorabawa, aged 49 years; Hetambawa, aged 26 years; Nathu Khan, aged 30 years; Bapuji, aged 48 years; Bhadardin, aged 29 years; and Jitbhai, aged 16 years; are the present chiefs.

XLII. Sanjeli.—Revenue Rupees 5,100. Thakur Pertab Singh, aged 33 years, is the present chief.

XLIII. Shanor.—Rana Khushal Singh, aged 45 years, is the present chief.

XLIV. Sihora.—Revenue Rupees 16,000. Suda Parmar Nar Singh, aged 46 years, is the present chief.

XLV. Sindhiapara.—Revenue Rupees 2,000. Jitabawa, aged 20 years, is the present chief.

XLVI. Uchad.—Daima Jitamia, aged 34 years, is the present chief.

XLVII. Umeta.—Barria Hathi Singh, aged 56 years, is the present chief.

XLVIII. VIRAMPURA.—Revenue Rupees 700. Nathu Khan, aged 26 years, is the present chief.

XLIX. WAJIRIA.—Thakur Kalubawa, aged 14 years, is the present chief.

L. WAKTAPUR.—Revenue Rupees 500. Rawals Dajibhai, aged 19 years; Ranchord, aged 54 years; and Becharbhai, aged 44 years; are the present chiefs.

LI. WARNOLMAL.—Revenue Rupees 1,200. Barrias Jai Singh, aged 26 years; and Abhey Singh, aged 34 years; are the present chiefs.

LII. WARNOLI MOTI.—Revenue Rupees 300. Parthibhai, aged 54 years, is the present chief.

LIII. WASAN SEWADA.—Revenue Rupees 5,000. Kalubawa, aged 54 years, is the present chief.

LIV. WASAN VIRPUR.—Revenue Rupees 8,000. Diama Jitabawa, aged 58 years, is the present chief.

LV. WOHORA.—Revenue Rupees 5,000. Kalubawa, aged 19 years, is the present chief.

LVI. ZUMKHA.—Revenue Rupees 1,200. Barria Bechar Singh, aged 44 years, is the present chief.

XIII.—SATARA JAGHIRDARS.*

I. AKULKOT.—Area 498 square miles. Population 87,068 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,47,872. There are 113 villages in this State, the land of which is fertile, and the climate good. The city of Akulkot is situated on low ground, surrounded with fine gardens, and has a strong little fort on its western side, in which the royal family resides.

Meherban Shahaji Maloji Raji Bhonsle.

The present ruler Meherban Shahaji Maloji Raji Bhonsle, by caste a Mahratta, is the son of Maloji and a descendant of Fatteh Singh, alias Baba Sahib, the founder of the family.

Charitable and Administrative acts.

The chief maintains a charitable dispensary, and a Anglo-Vernacular School at the capital, and 15 or 16 Marathi and Hindustani Schools at the principal towns of the districts. His Highness has also made several reforms in the country, such as the construction of roads, excavation of wells, &c. He is a fine, intelligent, promising young boy of about 12 years. The affairs of the State are at present managed by the Political Superintendent Colonel T. M. Baumgartner, a zealous and disinterested person.

II. ANUDH OR THE PANT PRITHI NIDHI JAGHIR.—Area 213 square miles. Population 68,335 souls. Revenue about Rupees 1,25,000.

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* ... [illegible] ...ment. They have not ... capital punishment or ... in association with the ...mation of the Imperial ...he Native Chiefs and their States.

Shriniwas Rao. His Highness Pant Prithi Nidhi Shriniwas Rao, a Brahman, is the present chief. He is now 46 years old.

III. BHOR OR THE PANT SACHEO JAGHIR.—Area 1,491 square miles. Population 136,075 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,42,889. Tribute Rupees 5,235-2-0.

Pant Sacheo Shankar Rao. The present ruler His Highness Pant Sacheo Shankar Rao, Rao Sahib Pandit, by caste a Brahman, is the son of Chimnaji Pandit, a descendant of one of the eight hereditary ministers of the old Mahratta Empire, and is now 26 years old. The chief has established a charitable dispensary under a Native Doctor at Bhor, and a number of new vernacular schools which are thriving well under the care of Bapu Trimbak Agase, Superintendent Educational Department. The territory has been divided into five *Talukas*, consisting of three Civil Courts, one at Bhor; one at Pali; and one at Pirgat.

Charitable and Administrative acts.

The officers of the State are Aulap Vishnu Agase, Political Secretary; Raghunath Dhonddeo, Naib Dafterdar; Krishna Rao Sudasheo, Engineer; Bapuji Trimbak Agase, Superintendent Educational Department, Dhundo Luxuman, Vakil; Ramrao Trimbak, Munsiff, &c.

IV. JATH OR THE JAGHIR OF THE DUFLAY.—Area 885 square miles. Population 70,665 souls, and revenue Rupees 83,640, of which the sum of Rupees 4,739, is paid to the British Government.

His Highness Amrat Rao Chawan Daphale, a Mahratta, aged 44 years, is the present chief.

V. PHALTAN OR THE JAGHIR OF THE NIMBALKAR.—Area 397 square miles. Population 59,124 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,27,577.

The present chief His Highness Madhaji Rao Naik Nimbalkar, by caste a Puar Rajput, " is descended by adoption from a family which long held the jaghir under the Muhammadan kings of Bijapur, and distinguished itself by its bold opposition to Sivaji." His Highness is now 42 years of age.

XIV.—SAVANUR.

Abdul Rauf Khan, the founder. In 1680, Abdul Rauf Khan, the founder of this Pathan family, obtained a grant of Bankapur, Torgul, and Azimnagur from the Emperor Aurangzib. The family was subsequently deprived of all the land, and an annual pension of Rupees 48,000 only was allowed to them, but by the interference of General Wellesley this territory yielding an equal revenue was granted to the descendants of Abdul Raus Khan.

Abdul Dalil Khan. His Highness Nawab Abdul Dalil Khan, the present chief being a minor, the State is now managed by the Dharwar Collectorate.

XV.—SINDH.

KHAIRPUR.—Area 6,109 square miles. Population 1,27,090 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,53,500.

The Amir of Khairpur rules over that part of the territory left to Mir Fatteh Ali Khan Talpur, by the last kings of the Kalhora dynasty in 1783.

Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur. After the annexation of Sindh, Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, a Beluchi, was recognised by the British Government as chief of Khairpur with the dignity of Rais. But, in 1850 he was deprived of the title, and all his territories except those which he held under his father's will, on account of his having claimed a larger share of the territory for himself by altering the treaty granted to him by the British Government.

His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the grand reception of native princes, held at Bombay, on the 9th November 1875, and the Prince shook hands with him. His Highness was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877. The Mir, aged 65 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

Salute.

XVI.—SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRDARS.*

I. JAMKHANDI.—Area 492 square miles. Population 102,346 souls. Revenue Rupees 3,86 800.

Ram Chandar Rao Gopal. The present chief His Highness Ram Chandar Rao Gopal, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family. He is now 46 years of age.

II. KURUNDWAND, (SENIOR BRANCH).—Area 182 square miles. Population 39,420 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000.

Raghunath Rao Kesho. The present chief His Highness Raghunath Rao Kesho, a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family, and is now 67 years of age

III. KURUNDWAND, (JUNIOR BRANCH).—Area 114 square miles. Population 30,251 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,02,829.

Ganpat Rao Harihar, and Vinayek Rao. The two chiefs, His Highness Ganpat Rao Harihar, aged 41 years; and His Highness Vinayek Rao, aged 56 years; are Brahmans belonging to the Konkani family.

IV. MADHOL.—Area 362 square miles. Population 58,921 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,46,475.

Venkat Rao Raje. The present Raja His Highness Venkat Rao Raje, aged 18 years, belongs to the Bhonsle Ghorpade family.

Rao Bahadur Sudasheo Raghunath Joshi is the present Karbari of this State. He received the title of "Rao Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877.

* Among the Southern Mahratta Jaghirdars the "Patwardhan chief of Sangli alone enjoys first-class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects. The others have second-class jurisdiction having power to try for capital offences their own subjects only."—The Native Chiefs and their States.

V. MIRAJ, (SENIOR BRANCH.)—Area 340 square miles. Population 82,201 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,79,462.

Gangadhar Rao Ganpat. The present chief His Highness Gangadhar Rao Ganpat, a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family. He is now 14 years old.

VI. MIRAJ, (JUNIOR BRANCH).—Area 208 square miles. Population 35,601 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,59,442.

Lakshman Rao Madho. His Highness Lakshman Rao Madho, the present chief, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family. He is about 71 years of age.

VII. RAMDURG.—Area 140 square-miles. Population 38,031 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,04,044.

Yogi Rao. The present chief His Highness Yogi Rao, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Bhawa family. He is now 27 years of age.

VIII. SANGLI OR THE PUTWARDUR FAMILY.—Area 896 square miles. Population 223,663 souls. Revenue Rupees 6,43,300.

Dhundi Rao Chintamon. His Highness Dhundi Rao Chintamon, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family known as Patwardhan. His Highness is at present 40 years of age.

XVII.—SURAT AGENCY.

I. BANSDA.—Area 242½ square miles. Population 32,154 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,10,836. Tribute Rupees 7,351. The army consists of 80 infantry and police, 50 cavalry, six artillerymen, and fourteen guns.

Sri Pertab Singhji, the present chief. The present ruler His Highness Maharawal Sri Pertab Singhji, by caste a Salunki Rajput, is the son of His Highness Maharawal Sri Gulab Singhji.

His Highness Maharawal Sri Pertab Singhji has opened a School, constructed a road, and commenced Revenue Surveys, &c., for public good. The Maharawal aged 14 years, has judicial inferior powers and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

Salute.

The State is now managed by the British Government on account of the minority of His Highness the Maharawal. The cultivators of this hilly State are very poor.

II. DHARMPUR, OR THE PROVINCE OF RAMNAGAR.—Area 794¼ square miles. Population 74,500 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,50,000. Tribute Rupees 7,000.

The army consists of 144 Arabs, 50 Rajputs, 100 cavalry, six artillerymen, and two field guns. Most of the villages of this State are given in contract to Izaradars who pay their contract money in advance every year.

Sri Naraindeoji, the present chief. The present ruler His Highness Maharana Sri Naraindeoji, by caste a Sesodiya Rajput, is the son of Maharana Ramdeoji Vijayadeoji.

Charitable and Administrative acts.

His Highness maintains one charitable dispensary and two schools, one English and the other Vernacular, where boys of all classes receive a good education. There is also a Court of Law where civil as well as criminal cases are disposed of by a Nyâyâdhish appointed by the Darbar; and His Highness the Maharana hears personally all the appeals that are made against the Court.

The Maharana has four sons who are being properly educated under the care and superintendence of an able tutor Sorabji Mancherji. The name of the eldest son of the Maharana is Kuver Sri Dharamdeoji Dada Sahib, aged 19 years.

His Highness the Maharana is very fond of the arts and sciences, and takes special delight in Photography which he has mastered to perfection. His Highness is very solicitous about the good of his people, and is always ready to give a helping hand where their welfare is concerned. The Maharana, aged 39 years, has

Salute.

judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

The principal *amlahs* of the State are Rao Sahib Bhagvatrao Babaji and Rambhow Babaji.

III. SACHIN.—Area 35¼ square miles. Population 17,985 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,52,939. The army consists of 46 infantry, 17 cavalry, six artillerymen, and eight guns.

Sidi Abdul Kadar Muhammad Yakub Khan.

His Highness Sidi Abdul Kadar Muhammad Yakub Khan, the present Nawab, is descended from one of the Abyssinian chiefs of Jinjira.

His Highness the Nawab, now 14 years old, has judicial inferior powers, and

Salute.

is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877.

XVIII.—VINCHUR.

THIS State is situated in the Niphada Taluka of the Nassik District, yielding a revenue of Rupees 72,703.

Vittal Rao Shivdeo.

Vittal Rao Shivdeo, a Dishasta Brahman, was the founder of this State. He distinguished himself as a brave soldier in the service of the Raja of Sattara, and received the district of Vinchur with the title of Umditul Mulk Bahadur from the Emperor of Delhi.

Raghunath Rao Wittal, assists the English during the mutiny.

The present ruler His Highness Raja Raghunath Rao Wittal proved himself loyal during the mutiny of 1857, and has been created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Raja Raghunath Rao, C.S.I., is now 55 years of age.

Section VI.—SOUTHERN INDIA.

Chapter I.—Haidarabad.

Haidarabad or the dominion of the Nizam embraces a large territory in the central portion of the peninsula, and is known generally under the name of the Dekhan. It has an area of 98,000 square miles, and a population of 10,500,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,00,00,000. The army consists of about 37,000 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, 551 artillerymen, 71 field and 654 other guns.

Chin Kilich Khan, or Asaph Jah.

The reigning family of Haidarabad was founded by Chin Kilich Khan, who belonged to a respectable Turkish family. In 1713, Emperor Aurangzib appointed Chin Kilich Khan who was a distinguished military officer as Soubadar or Viceroy of Dekhan, and was afterwards known by the title of Asaph Jah, or Nizam-ul-Mulk. Asaph Jah remained for sometime at Delhi as prime minister, and finally returned to his own Government in the Dekhan. He was a man of such ability and valour, that even the Emperor feared him, and incited Mobariz Khan, the local Governor of Haidarabad to conspire against his life. Mobariz Khan, instead of being successful in his attempts, was slain by Asaph Jah in October 1724 "who wrote to congratulate the Emperor on the victory he had obtained over his master's nominee, and forwarded with the letter the nominee's head! From that date Asaph Jah conducted himself as an independent prince." Asaph Jah died in 1748, after having extended his territory "from the Narbadda to Trichinapali, and from Masulipatam to Bijapur."

Nazir Jang.

He left behind him six sons and six daughters, of whom the second son Nazir Jang succeeded him, as the eldest son Ghazi-ud-din was then holding a high office at the Imperial Court of Delhi. The claims of Nazir Jang were, however, disputed by Muzaffar Jang, a son of the younger daughter of Asaph Jah, who loved him so much, that he had nominated him as his successor. M. Dupleix, the Governor of the French settlements espoused the cause of Muzaffar Jang, who at first surrendered himself to Nazir Jang by whom he was immediately imprisoned. But after the murder of Nazir Jang by Pathan rebels, he was released with the aid of the

Muzaffar Jang.

French, and was proclaimed Soubadar or Viceroy of Dekhan (1750). In February of the following year, while Muzaffar Jang was on his way to take possession of Haidarabad, he was treacherously murdered by the Nawabs of Kadapah, Karnul and Savanur. His only son Salabat Jang, being a minor, the third son of Asaph Jah was placed in power by the French. This prince concluded a treaty with the English in 1759, by which he was bound to exclude the French from his dominions, and ceded to the English Masulipatam with eight districts, Nizapatam and the districts of Kondavir and Wakalmanuer as an enam or free gift. Salabat Jang only reigned for ten years, as in 1761 he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali, who had him murdered two years afterwards while he was in prison. In 1765, Nizam Ali invaded Karnatik, then under British protection, but was driven back. The Nizam was making preparations for further war, but "the Madras Government, then labouring under pecuniary difficulties, and alarmed at the prospect of a war, deputed General Calliaud to Haidarabad to negotiate peace." A treaty of mutual alliance was concluded in 1766, by virtue of which the Honorable East India Company despatched a corps of two battalions for the reduction of the fort of Bangalor, then in the possession of Haidar Ali. Several other treaties were subsequently made and cancelled, on account of the Nizam's *having* joined Haidar Ali *in invading the Karnatik and deserting* the British alliance. Lord Cornwallis, however, made a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Nizam on 4th July 1790, at the time of the war that ensued between Tippu Sultan and the English. The Nizam most successfully co-operated with the English, "in the military operations that led to the fall of Seringapatam and the overthrow of Tippu Sultan." After the death of Tippu Sultan, the Nizam received districts yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 24,00,000, with two thirds of the territories rejected by the Peishwa, but in 1800 all the territories thus acquired were ceded to the English in perpetuity to defray the expenses of the *then increased subsidiary force. Nizam Ali died in 1803, leaving* eight sons by different wives, of whom the second Sikandar Jah succeeded him. At the close of the Mahratta war,

Salabat Jang.

Treaty.

Nizam Ali.

Assists the English in the war with Tippu Sultan.

Sikandar Jah.

this prince received in perpetuity all the territories which belonged to Maharaja Daolat Rao Sindhia, situated to the southward of the hills called the Adjunti Hills, including the fort and district of Jalanpur, the town and district of Gandapur, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godaveri, by the partition treaty of Haidarabad, dated 28th April 1804. In 1808, Mir Alim, the Nizam's able minister died, and was succeeded by Monir-ul-Mulk who being refrained from taking any active part in the affairs of the State, left the management to Chandu Lal a dependent of the British. The Nizam rendered good services during the Pindari and Mahratta wars of 1817; and after the overthrow of the Peishwa, he received a large increase of territory by the treaty of 12th December 1822. Sikandar Jah was on the whole a prince fond of ease and luxury, and as he led a life of seclusion and took no interest in the affairs of the State, the people "suffered much from the almost irresponsible administration of Chandu Lal." During the latter part of his reign such gross oppressions prevailed, that the State was taken under British management. The British officers employed in the different districts made a rapid improvement in the State, and released it from debts, &c.

Assists the English during the Pindari, and Mahratta wars.

Sikandar Jah died on May 24th, 1829, leaving the throne to his eldest son Nazir-ud-Daula, who on his accession to the throne, "requested that the direct interference of the British Officers in the administration might be discontinued. The Nizam's request was complied with." Nazir-ud-Daula, however, could not manage the State properly. The withdrawal of the interference of the British Officers "was immediately followed by the return of disorder and misrule. Every Department of the Government became disorganised, and the credit of the State was so bad that bankers refused to grant loans." At this time Chandu Lal resigned the office of minister, and the Nizam with the approval of the British Government, appointed Suruj-ul-Mulk, son of Monir-ul-Mulk as his minister in 1843. Suruj-ul-Mulk died in 1853, and the Nizam with the permission of the British Government appointed his nephew Salar Jang as his minister.

Nazir-ud-Daula.

Appoints Salar Jang as his minister.

In 1853, the debt of the State had increased to upwards of Rupees 45,00,000, and a new treaty was therefore concluded with the Nizam, " by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery ; and, to provide for its payment and for certain pensions and the interest on the debt, the Nizam ceded in trust districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Rupees, it being agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue which might accrue should be paid to him. By this treaty the Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war, and the contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use."*

Afzul-ud-Daula.

Nazir-ud-Daula died in 1857, leaving the throne to his eldest son Afzul-ud-Daula. This prince being guided by the counsels of his prime minister Sir Salar Jang, one of the ablest and best of living Indian Statesmen, rendered good service during the mutiny. With a view to remove the difficulties that had arisen under the commercial treaty of 1802, and to reward the Nizam for his services during the mutiny, the British Government concluded a new treaty in December 1860 with the Nizam, " by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by him to the British was cancelled ; and through cessions and exchanges of districts, the territories to be held by the British in trust were reduced to an area yielding Rupees 32,00,000, instead of one yielding Rupees 50,00,000, as had been specified in the treaty of 1853."

Assists the English during the mutiny.

The Nizam had been created a Knight of the Star of India in 1861, and in this year he resolved to remove his prime minister from office on account of some misunderstanding with him, but by the influence of the British Government Sir Salar Jang was maintained in office, which he still holds with great credit.

Mir Mabub Ali Khan.

Afzul-ud-Daula died February 26th 1869, and was succeeded by his infant son Mir Mabub Ali Khan, the present Nizam.

* Aitchison's Treaties.

Sir Salar Jang meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay, and Calcutta.

His Highness the young Nizam was too ill when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay on the 8th November 1875, and his representative Sir Salar Jang was therefore present at Bombay, as well as in Calcutta, to meet His Royal Highness. Sir Jalar Jang attended the grand reception of native princes held in both these places, and was present at the Grand Chapter of the Star of India, held at Calcutta on the 1st January 1876. The Prince paid him return visits both at Bombay and Calcutta, and conversed with him in a friendly manner.

Nizam's presence at the Delhi Darbar.

His Highness the Nizam was, however, present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Highness' grandmother Dilawar-u-Nisa Begam, has been invested with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1878. The Nizam is an intelligent prince and is receiving a good education under the superintendence of Captain Clerk an English Officer, but "much of his time is still spent with his mother, Wadid-u-Nisa Begam, and with his grandmother, Dilawar-u-Nisa Begam. While he is thus cared for, his State is under the wise management of the great minister, Sir Salar Jang."* Sir Salar Jang visited England in 1877, and was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. He received the honorary degree of D. L. L. from the University of Oxford, and an address from the citizens of London as a mark of great honour and distinction.

His Highness Sipah-Salar, Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik, Rustam-i-Dauran, Aristu-e-Zaman, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fatheh Jang, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-mulk, Asaf Jah, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. His Highness the Nizam is at present 13 years of age.

Salute.

Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur Muktiar-ul-mulk Suja-ud-Daula, G.C.S.I., and Nawab Amir-i-Kabir Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur; the two able ministers of the State are entitled to a salute of 17 guns, which they received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

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* Native Chiefs and their States.

Chapter II.—Maisur.

This principality is bounded on the north by Dharwar and Bellari; on the south by Salem and Koimbatur; on the east by Kaddapa and North Arcot; and on the west by Kourg and the Western Ghats. It has an area of 27,077 square miles, and a population of 5,055,412 souls. The estimated revenue is Rupees 1,02,09,723. A sum of Rupees 21,50,000, is paid annually to the British Government for the support of a contingent. The military force consists of 1,000 infantry, 35 cavalry, and six guns.

Early history.

At the commencement of the fifteenth century, the two brothers Vijai Raj, and Kristna Raj, belonging to the Yadu tribe came as strangers to Hadana, and established sovereign powers over two forts, and a few villages then comprising a small territory to the west of the Karnatik.

Heri Bettad Chamraj I., Timma Raj, and Heri Chamraj.

They were followed by Heri Bettad Chamraj I., Timma Raj, and Heri Chamraj, called the six fingered.

Heri Bettad Chamraj II.

Heri Chamraj, the six fingered, ruled in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was succeeded by Heri Bettad Chamraj II., who, in 1524, divided his small possessions amongst his three sons. The youngest of whom,

Cham Raj, the Bald.

Cham Raj the Bald, received as his share the fort of Puragarh which he repaired in the same year, and changed its name to Maheshasur, *i. e.*, the Buffalo-headed Monster now known under the appellation of Maisur. Cham Raj, the Bald, was followed

Raj Wadiar.

by two or three princes; of whom the last Raj Wadiar was a man of considerable ability, who greatly extended the limits of Maisur, conquered the fort of Kambala and the city of Seringapatam "originally called Siri Ranga Pattan, or the city of the holy Ranga, and which had long been the seat of the expelled sovereign of Vizianagar." (1609) *

Chamraj Wadiar.

Raja Wadiar died in 1617, and was succeeded by his grandson Chamraj Wadiar who successfully reigned for a period

* Colonel G. B. Malleson's Native States.

of twenty years. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his uncle Imadi Raj, son of Raj Wadiar. Imadi was poisoned by his minister, and was succeeded by Ranadhira Kantirai Narsa Raj who was as warlike as his predecessors, being possessed of a chivalrous spirit, and extraordinary strength. He slew in single combat a celebrated champion at the Court of Trichinapali, repulsed the king of Bijapur who beseiged Seringapatam, gained a great victory over the Raja of Magri, extended his dominions towards Vizianagar and Madura, and established a mint at Seringapatam. He died in 1659, and was succeeded by his adopted son Dodda* Devaraj. This prince also enlarged his dominions by the absorption of some petty States, drove away the Raja of Bednur, who invaded his territory, and defeated the Naik of Madura.

Imadi Raj.

Ranadhira Kantirai Narsa Raj.

Dodda Devaraj.

He died in 1672, and was succeeded by Chicka† Devaraj who added 13 districts to his territories, and obtained the title of Raja from the Emperor Aurangzib. An ivory throne was also presented to him by the Emperor, about which Colonel Wilks informs us, that "it is the same, which in the year 1799, was found in a lumber room of Tippu Sultan's palace, was employed in the installation of the present Raja, and is always used by him on occasions of public ceremony." Chicka Devaraj was also recognised by Aurangzib "as a sovereign prince independent of all but the Moghal." He died in 1704, and was succeeded by Kantirava Maharaj, who was born deaf and dumb, and did not at all possess the power of administering the country like his predecessors.

Chicka Devaraj.

Kantirava Maharaj.

Kantirava died in 1713, and was succeeded by Dodda-Kristnaraj. This prince was an imbecile who left the whole power of the State in the hands of his ministers of whom Deva Raj, and his cousin Nanja Raj I., were the most influential who allowed him "to enjoy the empty pageantry of power, contenting themselves with its practical exercise." He after an in-

Dodda Kristnaraj.

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* Dodda, means "great," *i. e.*, "Senior."

† Chicka, means "little," *i. e.*, "Junior."

glorious reign of 18 years died in 1731, and was succeeded by Hadinentu Tingal Chamraj who dismissed the old ministers, and appointed his own creatures in their places. Deva Raj, therefore, taking advantage of the absence of the Raja from the city seized the palace with a small force, and gained over the troops. The Raja was also seized and sentenced to life-imprisonment on the hill of Kabul Drug, where he soon expired owing to the very bad climate, and unwholesome food supplied to him during his captivity.

Hadinentu Tingal Chamraj.

Since the deposition of Hadinentu Tingal Chamraj, the dynasty of Maisur began to be extinct, notwithstanding "a member of the old family held the nominal office of Raja, all the authority in the State was in the hands of Hindu or Muhammadan usurpers." The two ministers Deva Raj, and Nanja Raj I., raised Immadi or Chicka Kristnaraj to the throne as a nominal sovereign. Shortly after Nanja Raj I. died, and a few months later Maisur was invaded by Dost Ali, the Nawab of Karnatik; but his army was completely defeated by Deva Raj. Deva Raj afterwards appointed his younger brother, also named Nanja Raj as commander of the army. Nanja Raj II. employed Haidar Sahib, or Haidar Ali then thirty years of age as one of his soldiers.

Immadi, or Chicka Kristnaraj.

Haidar Ali.

Haidar Ali was the son of Fatteh Muhammad, and the grandson of Muhammad Bhelol who originally came from the Panjab and founded a small mosque near Haidarabad.

In 1755, Salabat Jang, Soubadar of Dekhan, with the aid of a French army under the command of Bussy, attacked Seringapatam; and Deva Raj was compelled to make peace on payment of a large sum of Rupees 56,00,000. Nanja Raj II. was, on the other hand, forced to give up a portion of the territory of Maisur, when the Mahrattas attacked Seringapatam in 1757. At this time a disagreement took place between Deva Raj and Nanja Raj II., the former left Seringapatam with his own share, consisting of an immense wealth, and the latter Nanja Raj II. held the supreme power. But by the intrigues of Haidar Ali, he was afterwards obliged to resign his post, and to take up his residence at Kunur, a place situated at a distance of 25 miles from Maisur.

His intrigues.

When the nominal sovereign Chicka Kristnaraj died in 1766, "Haidar Ali had invested his eldest son with all the dignities of a sovereign prince; but learning soon after that the young prince Nanja Raj Wadiar, had evinced some of the yearnings for liberty natural to man, he refused to pay the amount that had been allotted for the maintenance of the sovereign, plundered the palace of all its cash and valuables, with the exception of the ornaments on the persons of the women, reduced the household, and replaced those who were expelled, by his own spies. Five years later, during a crisis in Haidar's fortunes, this Raja attempted to open negociations with the Mahrattas." He being detected in the intrigue was strangled by order of Haidar Ali, who invested his brother Bettad Chamraj as a titular sovereign. This prince died in 1775, but as Haidar liked to have a pageant Raja invested his adopted son Chama Raj, whom he treated with the utmost harshness and severity.

Nanja Raj Wadiar.

Bettad Chamraj.

Chama Raj.

The British Government first concluded a commercial treaty with Haidar Ali in 1763. Reserving, however, the various steps of Haidar Alis' career it must be admitted, that he was the most formidable and the most inveterate foe that the English had. It was by his influence that the Nizam of Haidarabad deserted the British alliance, and joined him in invading the Karnatik; but "their united forces were defeated, and the Nizam was detached from the alliance with Haidar by the treaty of 1768." In the following year Haidar Ali having made a rapid movement of his cavalry appeared within five miles of the city of Madras, and the English concluded a treaty fearing the plunder of the town. By the virtue of this treaty, dated 3rd April 1769, "Haidar Ali claimed assistance against the Mahrattas with whom he was at war, but his request was refused on [illegible]und that he had been the aggressor by withholding the cho[illegible] due. He was reduced to great difficulties by the Mahratta[illegible] make peace on very disadvanta[illegible]s. During [illegible] Court, Haidar rec[illegible] f the terr[illegible] m him by [illegible] he [illegible] him

Treaty with Haidar Ali.

His military exploits.

assistance in his difficulties." In 1780, i. e., two years before the declaration of war between England and France; Haidar having collected a large force burst into the Karnatik, and "the British army was so crippled by a defective commissariat that it could effect nothing decisive."

The health of Haidar Ali had been declining during the past few years, and his end was hastened by the fatigues of the field. He died at an advanced age of eighty on the 7th December 1782, leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the ablest, most enterprising and successful adventurers in India.

Death.

Tippu Sultan.

His eldest son and successor Tippu Sultan assumed both the nominal and real supremacy after the demise of the pageant Raja Chama Raj in 1795. Tippu ransacked the palace, while Mumaddi or Kristna Raj Wadiar, the infant son of the late Raja was only two years old; despoiled the personal ornaments of the young prince, his mother and his relations; and removed them to a wretched hovel in a neighbouring place. He like his father possessed great warlike capacities, and was by far the strongest of almost all the native sovereigns then ruling in India. While seventeen years of age Tippu plundered the country seats around Madras, and subsequently made wars with the English, the Nizam, and the Peishwa. On the outbreak of the second war with Tippu, the armies of the British Government, and the Nizam marched against him, and the war was terminated by the capture of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippu Sultan who fell bravely defending the fort, on the 4th May 1799.

His military career.

Death.

At the conclusion of this war, the conquered territories were divided between the British Government, and the Nizam. The territories offered to the Peishwa were rejected, and subsequently shared between the British Government and the Nizam. A considerable portion of the territory then yielding 13,74,076 Pagodas were assigned to Kristna Raj Wadiar, the last recognized descendant of the Hindu house of Maisur, by setting aside the family of Tippu, whose descendants were first removed to Vellore, and then to Calcutta.

Kristna Raj Wadiar.

The young prince Kristna Raj Wadiar, son of Chama Raj, was only six years old, when Lord Wellesley found him in a wretched hovel

with his mother and relations. The British Government appointed Purnia an able Brahman minister to administer the affairs of the State during the Maharaja's minority. Purnia, resigned his office in 1812, leaving in the Treasury a surplus sum of seventy-five lakhs of Pagodas or two krors of Rupees, and in this year the Maharaja assumed the full administration of Government. He being too fond of pleasure and luxury, soon "dissipated all the treasure acquired by the Dewan and involved himself deeply in debt." The Maharaja by the continued course of misgovernment forced his subjects to break into open revolt, and the British Government therefore deemed it necessary to interfere in 1831, with a view to save the State from anarchy. From that time, Maisur was governed by British Officers on behalf of the Maharaja, until his death.

Maharaja Kristna Raj Wadiar who was invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India died in 1868, and was succeeded by his adopted son Chamrajendra Wadiar, the present chief.

Chamrajendra Wadiar.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

His Highness the young Maharaja met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay on the 8th November 1875. The Prince shook hands with him, and received him with cordiality at the grand reception of native princes held on the following day. The Maharaja's noble and amiable appearance attracted the eyes of those who were present on the occasion, and the Prince seemed pleased to see him. On the 10th November 1875, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid him a return visit. The Maharaja was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and was warmly received by His Excellency Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General.

Owing to the minority of the Maharaja, the State is still administered by the British Government, but in 1880 His Highness will attain his majority. Colonel Malleson, who was for a few years Tutor and Guardian to the Maharaja remarks, that "His Highness is being taught all, with the exception of Latin and Greek, which would be taught in an English School. He has learned to ride, even to hunt with the hounds, to play cricket, and to drive. He has manifested a

cheerful, steady, and painstaking disposition. He is punctual and methodical in his habits, and evinces an amiability of character which promises well for the future. It requires only, the care and interest hitherto bestowed upon him to be continued, to make him eminently qualified to fulfil the duties which will devolve upon him."

Dowager Rani. Devaji Asumani Sitavilas (Dowager Rani of Maisur), has been invested with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1878.

His Highness Maharaja Chamrajendro Waliar Bahadur, now 17 years old, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a saluto of 21 guns.

Salute.

Lachman Rao and Bakshi Narsappa, the two able Aide-de-camps of His Highness the Maharaja, received the title of "Rai Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Chattepaliem Rango Charlu, Controller of the household of His Highness the Maharaja, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878.

Chapter III.—Travancor.

THIS principality lies to the south of Kochin and the British district of Koimbatur, and extends thence to Cape Komerin. It has an area of 5,663 square miles, and a population of 2,311,379 souls. The revenue is Rupees 53,50,000, and the tribute is Rupees 8,00,000. The army consists of 1,680 infantry, 30 artillerymen, and four guns.

Early history. The early history of Travancor is involved in obscurity. According to tradition, the country was first reclaimed from the sea by the powerful saint Sri Paras Rama, and inhabited by Namburis or a class of aboriginal Brahmans, who invited the Kshatriya chiefs to come and govern the country. Hence, it "has always been under Hindu rule and governed by Hindu laws."

Mastanda Varma. Prior to the succession of Raja Mastanda Varma to the throne of Travancor in 1740, the territory was divided into a large number of petty principalities, whose chiefs were constantly

engaged in disputes with their neighbours for superiority and independence. During the course of eighteen years Raja Mastanda was highly successful in subduing many of the petty chiefs by the aid of a body of troops well disciplined and directed by DeLanoy a Flemish Officer.

Vanji Bala Perumal.

Mastanda Varma died in 1758, and was succeeded by Vanji Bala Perumal, who by the continued assistance of DeLanoy completed the task of subduing the remaining chiefs and reducing them under his power. Raja Vanji Bala Perumal was found to be a good firm ally of the British during the wars with Tippu Sultan and his father Haidar Ali; and in 1784, the Honorable East India Company included him in the treaty made between them and Tippu Sultan.

Treaty.

"In 1788, when threatened by Tippu Sultan, the Raja entered into an agreement to allow two battalions of sepoys to be stationed on his frontier. In 1789, Tippu Sultan attacked the Raja, forced the lines which had been erected for the defence of the country on its northern frontier towards Kochin, overrunning and cruelly devastating the Travancor territory. In consequence of this attack on one of its allies, the British Government declared war with Tippu; and on the conclusion of peace in 1792, Tippu was compelled to restore all that he had wrested from the Raja of Travancor."

War with Tippu.
Peace.

A commercial treaty was concluded with the Raja on the 28th January 1793, to supply pepper to the British Government in lieu of arms and miscellaneous European articles and by the treaty of 1795, the Raja bound himself "to pay an annual subsidy adequate to maintain three battalions of sepoys together with a company of European artillery and two companies of lascars, to be always stationed (if the Raja desired it), in his country or on the frontiers near it, or in any other part within the Company's possessions where he should prefer."

Rama Varma Perumal.

Raja Vanji Bala Perumal died in 1799, and was succeeded by Raja Rama Varma Perumal. During the reign of this prince the treaty of 1795, was revised on the 2nd May 1805, which "in fact, reduced Travancor to the position of a dependent and protected State."

Latchmi Rani.

Raja Rama Varma Perumal died in 1811, and was succeeded by Latchmi Rani, until a male heir should be born

to her in accordance to the very peculiar custom and laws which govern the succession to the State of Travancor. "The descent, according to the usages of the Nairs of the Western Coast, is in the female line. Thus on the death of a Raja the sovereignty passes, not to his sons, who can in no case inherit, but to his uterine brothers, if he has any. Failing these, or on their demise, it passes to his sisters' sons, or to his sisters' daughters' sons, and so on. Hence it follows that the only adoptions which are performed by the Rajas of Travancor are, not of males to supply the place of sons of their own body, but of females through whom the line must be continued. Any failure in the direct female descent requires the selection and adoption of two or more females from the immediate relatives of the family who reside at certain places in Travancor. The females so adopted are designated the Tumbrattis or Ranis of Attinga,* and by the laws and usages of Travancor are assigned a distinguished rank as alone entitled to give heirs to the State, and enjoy many important privileges."

Law of inheritance.

Her son.

Latchmi Rani delivered a son on the 18th April 1813, and in the following year she died leaving the throne to her infant son under the regency of her sister and the counsels of the British Resident. The young Raja having attained his majority in 1829, was formally installed on the Gaddi. He died in 1846, leaving the throne to his brother Martanda Varma.

Martanda Varma.

On the death of this prince, the State devolved upon his second nephew Rama Varma, the present Maharaja.

Rama Varma.

His Highness the Maharaja, "who is a highly educated, accomplished and travelled Prince, is one of the ablest and best rulers in India. He speaks English fluently and correctly, and carries on an extensive correspondence in that language. In addition to his own tongue,—Malayalim,—he can speak Hindi, Mahratti, Tamil, and Telugu. His Highness has, moreover, a refined and cultivated taste in literature and

* "So called because Attinga is the residence of the ladies of the family of Travancor from whom the Tumbrattis, or the maidans selected to perpetuate the line, are taken. The maidans adopted for this purpose become Tumbrattis on certain ceremonies being performed publicly at Attinga and in the chief temple of Trevandram."—*Aitchison's Treaties.*

Meets the Prince of Wales.

music." His Highness the Maharaja met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Railway Station at Madras, on Monday, 13th December 1875, and paid his respects at the levee held at the Government House there. The Maharaja was also present at Calcutta to meet the Prince on the 23rd December 1875, and was invited to attend the grand reception of native princes, and the Chapter of the Star of India, held on the 1st January 1876. On all occasions, the Prince conversed with him in a friendly manner, gave him *attar* and *pan*, and paid him return visits both at Madras and Calcutta.

Increase of Salute.

The Maharaja who had been already invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, received the most honourable title of "Counsellor of the Empress" with an increase of salute from 19 to 21 guns at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. He has also been declared to be an *ex-officio*, and for life a Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Rama Varma Kulashekara Kiritapati Munne, Sultan Maharaj; Raja Rama, Raja Bahadur Sir Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I.; Counsellor of the Empress, &c., is at present 47 years of age, and has judicial powers of life and death. The right of adoption has also been guaranteed to him.

Shashia Shastri, the prime minister of His Highness the Maharaja, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1878.

Chapter IV.—Kochin.

THE principality of Kochin lies immediately to the south of Malabar. It has an area of 1,361 square miles, and a population of 598,353 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 13,08,514. The tribute is Rupees 2,00,000. The army consists of 300 infantry and three guns.

The ruling family of Kochin belong to the pure chettiar race. They are said to have been descended from Cheruman Perumal, the last of the potentates who in the early part of the ninth century, established an independent sovereignty over the whole compass of territory extending from Gokurn in North Kanara to Cape Kumari. Colonel Malleson informs us, that "it is difficult to trace their history back to a period so remote. There are, however, authentic records to show that the Rajas succumbed at an early period to the Portuguese, who built a fort at Kochin. In 1662 the fort and town yielded to an attack made upon them by the Dutch, under whose management the town of Kochin attained a high degree of prosperity. The Dutch made no attempt to conquer the remainder of the country, but left the Raja there to reign supreme. Here, in 1759, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Malabar; but he in his turn was expelled by the Raja of Travancor, to whom, as a reward for his assistance, the Raja of Kochin transferred a portion of his territories.

Early history.

Kochin preserved her independence till the year 1775, when the country was conquered by Haidar Ali. Haidar contented himself with exacting a tribute from the Raja, who continued in a state of dependence to him and his son Tippu till the breaking out of the war of 1790."

Conquest by Haidar Ali.

In 1792, Tippu Sultan ceded all claims upon Kochin to the English, and the Honorable East India Company conceded the full sovereignty to Raja Veralam Tambaram with whom a treaty was concluded in the preceding year, by which he had agreed to pay an annual subsidy of Rupees 1,00,000.

Raja Veralam Tambaram.

In 1809, the minister of Kochin with the aid of the minister of Travancor suddenly accumulated troops, and attacked the English. This insurrection, however, was immediately suppressed, and a new treaty was concluded with the Raja by which he bound himself to pay an annual sum of Arcot Rupees 1,76,037, *i. e.*, Company's Rupees 2,76,037, in six equal instalments, to cover the expense of maintaining a subsidiary force of a battalion of native infantry. It was subsequently reduced to Rupees 2,00,000, at which sum the tribute of Kochin now stands.

Treaty.

Ravi Virma. Raja Ravi Virma, who succeeded to power on the death of his brother in 1853, made several improvements in the country. He died in 1864, and was succeeded by Rama Virma, the present Raja, who has been invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Rama Virma.

His Highness Raja Sir Rama Virma, K.C.S.I., is a good Sanskrit scholar, and an able ruler who administers the affairs of the State on principles based on the English model. His Highness with the assistance of his prime minister Istakant Shantoni Menon, C.S.I., has made considerable improvements in the various departments into which the State is divided, such as, Military, Judicial, Financial, Land Revenue, Public Works, Medical, Education, &c.

Meets the Prince of Wales. The Raja met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Railway Station at Madras, on the 13th December 1875, and was present at the levee held there to pay his respects to the Prince who gave him *attar* and shook hands.

Salute. His Highness the Raja, aged 44 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The right of adoption has also been guaranteed to him.

As in Travancor, the succession to the throne descends, through the female branch of the family.

Chapter V.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I.—BANGANAPALLI.

The area is 206 square miles. Population 45,065 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,30,000.

Muhammad Beg Khan. Muhammad Beg Khan, eldest son of the Grand Vizir of the Emperor Aurangzib, was the founder of this State. By the treaty of 1800, the State comprising the grants from the Maharaja of Maisur and the Nizam of Haidarabad was conferred on Muzaffar Mulk and his heirs by the Honorable East India Company. In the year 1825, such disorders took place, that the British Government was forced to take charge of the administration of the State and to

allow the Collector of Kaddapa to examine the accounts; settle the claims of the creditors &c., but after a long period of twenty-three years the jaghir was restored

Husain Ali Khan. to Husain Ali Khan, the eldest surviving heir (1848).

Golam Ali Khan. Husain Ali Khan was succeeded by his nephew Golam Ali Khan, who was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Said Golam Ali Khan, C. S. I., died in October 1868 and was

Fatteh Ali Khan. succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law Fatteh Ali Khan, the present chief. This prince has received the hereditary title of Nawab from the British Government, and was invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

His Highness Nawab Said Fatteh Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, C. S. I., has judicial inferior powers.

II.—PUDUKOTTA.

THE area is 1,380 square miles. Population 316,695 souls. Revenue Rupees 5,00,000. The army consists of 120 infantry, 21 troopers, and 3,200 militia, besides armed servants and watchmen.

The British connection with this State commenced at the seige of Trichinapalli in 1753. Its chief known as the Tondiman Raja was the

Tondiman Raja. eldest and the best ally of the English who rendered valuable services "in the wars with Haidar Ali and in the operations against the rebellious usurpers of the large zamindary of Sivaganga in the Madura District after the cession of Karnatik." The British Government in recognition of these services conferred upon the Raja the fort and district of Kilanell, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 30,000.

Rama Chandra Tondiman, the present Raja. *His Excellency Raja Rama Chandra Tondiman Bahadur, the present chief, succeeded his father Raghunada Tondiman in 1839, while he was only nine years old. His Excellency the Raja has a fair knowledge of the English, French, Tamil, Telegu, Hindi and Mahratti languages, besides his own vernacular. His Excellency is at present 50 years of age.

III.—SANDUR.

THE area is 140 square miles. Population 11,994 souls. Revenue Rs. 46,821.

Morari Rao, the founder. The Rajas of Sandur are descended from the family of Morari Rao, the famous Mahratta chief of Gutl.

Siva Rao. During the reign of Siva Rao, the principality of Sandur was conquered by the English (in 1817), but after the lapse of a few months it was restored to him in June 1818. A sannad was also given to Siva

Rao in 1826, conferring upon him and his heirs for ever the jaghir of Sandur on the condition of maintaining faith and allegiance to the British Government.

Vencata Rao.

Siva Rao was succeeded by his adopted son Vencata Rao in 1840, who received the right of adoption in 1862.

Siva Shan Mukha Rao.

The present chief His Highness Raja Siva Shan Mukha Rao, Hindu Rao Ghorpuri, Mamlekat Madar, Senapatti; has received the hereditary title of Raja from Government. His Highness is 32 years of age, and has a knowledge of Telegu and Kanarese besides his own vernacular.

Section VII.—EASTERN INDIA.

Chapter I.—Kassia Hill States.

The Kassia Hill States are twenty-five in number, of which the five principal ones, viz., Chira Punji, Khairim, Nasting, Sangri, and Naspang, are called the semi-independent States, whose chiefs " exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over their own people in all matters pertaining exclusively to them. With exception of Chira Punji and Khairim, the British Government has no formal agreement with the chiefs of any of these five States, but the chiefs have always been required to deliver up criminal refugees, and to obey all the mandates of the British Government, and it has been the invariable practice to treat them all in the same manner as the Chira Raja is treated."

The remaining twenty States are Nangklow, Molim, Marriao, Ramri and Mowli, Cheyla, Dowarrah Naturmen, Mowseuram, Mowdan Punji, Mahram, Mallai Chammut, Bhawal, Sinai Punji, Lengkhan Punji, Mowyang, Nabo Sopho, Jirang, Syung, Moflong Punji, Mowlong Punji, and Laiksom Punji. These petty States are commonly known as the " Dependent States," of which Nangklow and Molim are the principal ones.

Chapter II.—Kuch Behar.

This State has an area of 1,306 square miles, and a population of 532,565 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 10,00,000, and the tribute is Rupees 67,700. The army consists of 80 men only.

The principality of Kuch Behar came under British protection when its minor chief Raja Durrinder Narain, by race a Rajbangshi, was imprisoned by the Bhutias (1772). Raja Durrinder Narain applied to the British Government for aid through his minister Nazir Deo promising to pay half his revenue to the Honorable East India Company. The British Government agreed to the proposals and expelled the Bhutias from the country. A treaty was also concluded on the 5th April 1773, by which the Raja "agreed to acknowledge subjection to the British Government, allow Kuch Behar to be annexed to Bengal, defray the expenses of the operations against the Bhutias, and make over half of his annual revenues." In 1780, Raja Durrinder Narain died and was succeeded by his father Dhujinder Narain, who had been taken prisoner by the Bhutias on account of his having killed his brother, but who had been liberated in accordance to the treaty made with the Deb Raja of Bhutan on the 25th April 1774.

Durrinder Narain.

Treaty.

Dhujinder Narain.

Raja Dhujinder Narain was succeeded by his infant son, Harindar Narain in 1783. This prince died after a long reign of 56 years in 1839, leaving the throne to his son, Sibinder Narain, who, in 1847, was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Narindra Narain. Raja Narindra Narain died after a reign of 16 years in August 1863, and was succeeded by his son Nripendra Narain, the present chief.

Harindar Narain.

Sibinder Narain and Narindra Narain.

Nripendra Narain.

His Highness Raja Nripendra Narain Bhup Bahadur was the only prince from Bengal who was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The Raja received a good education at the Patna College, and has made considerable progress under the care of an English Tutor. His Highness married* on the 6th March 1878, the eldest daughter of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the leader of the progressive Brahmos of Calcutta.

* "The principal event of the year was the marriage of the Raja to the daughter of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the leader of the Brahmo Somaj. The marriage was celebrated on the 6th March 1878, at the Raj Bari in Kuch Behar, in the presence of a large assemblage composed of Natives and Europeans. Some difficulty was experienced in reconciling the Hindu and Brahmo ceremonial

His Highness has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. The Raja being still a minor, aged 17 years only, the State is under the management of the Commissioner of Kuch Behar. His Highness will be styled Maharaja on his attaining majority.

Salute.

Babu Calica Das Dutt Rai Bahadur, B.A.B.L., is the present prime minister of His Highness the Raja.

Chapter III.—Manipur.

This State has an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population of 126,000 souls. Its revenue is Rupees 50,000.

Garib Nawaz, the founder.

Garib Nawaz, a Kshattri, was the founder of this State, who "made several successful invasions of Burmah, but made no permanent conquest."

Guru Sham and Jai Singh.

Guru Sham and Jai Singh, grandsons of Garib Nawaz, sought the aid of the English when the Burmese invaded Manipur, and a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was negotiated with them on the 14th September 1762. This treaty was again modified in October 1763.

[illegible]anderkirti [illegible]h.

The present ruler His Highness Maharaja Chanderkirti Singh, son of Gambhir Singh, one of the sons of [illegible] [illegible]nas judicial inferior powers. His Highness the Mah[illegible] tribute to the British [illegible], and [illegible] salute of 11 guns.

Salute.

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forms; for the Raja is not a Bra[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] that the rites should be i[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Hindu ceremony was mo[illegible] [illegible]
Chunder Sen; but the fact th[illegible] [illegible]
the marriage was recognized [illegible]
[illegible] the Raja left India on [illegible]
country in March 1879. S[illegible]
of the Rani with her fathe[illegible]
—Report on the Administ[illegible]

Chapter IV.—Tippera.

The area of Tippera is 3,867 square miles. Population 74,212 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,86,932. Tribute Rupees 67,700.

The Rajas of Tippera did not acknowledge the supremacy of the Muhammadan conquerors for a period of about 341 years, but since 1620 they became subordinate to the Muhammadan power. In 1765, the State of Tippera was taken under British protection, and Maharaja Krishna Manik was recognised as its ruler.

Krishna Manik.

Bir Chand Manik.

The present chief, His Highness Maharaja Bir Chand Manik, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. His Highness is "an amateur photographer and painter, and has exhibited considerable taste and aptitude for scientific pursuits." He is now about 42 years of age.

Salute.

Chapter V.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I.—THE TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

The following petty States of Chota Nagpur were ceded to the British Government by the Mahrattas in 1826, and their chiefs have judicial inferior powers, but under the authority of the British Commissioner.

I. Baoni.—Area 1,297 square miles. Population 24,832 souls. Revenue Rupees 3,500. Tribute Rupees 200.

Raja Tekait Dyanidhi Deo Bahadur, son of Chandar Deo, by race a Kshattri, is the present chief. This prince received the title of Bahadur from the British Government on the 5th May 1871, for his having rendered good services during the Keonjhar rebellion of 1867-68, and succeeded to the title of Raja on the death of his father on the 12th September 1876.

II. Chang Bhukar.—Area 906 square miles. Population 8,919 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,600. Tribute Rupees 380.

Raja Bhaya Balabhadra Singh, a Kshattri, aged 54 years, is the present chief.

III Gangpur.—Area 2,434 square miles. Population 73,637 souls. Revenue Rupees 8,500. Tribute Rupees 500.

Raja Raghunath Sikar Deo, a Kshattri, aged 28 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja in 1871.

IV. JUSHPUR.—Area 1,947 square miles. Population 66,926 souls. Revenue Rupees 14,000. Tribute Rupees 770.

Raja Pertap Narain Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 50 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 3rd December 1859.

V. KHARSOWAN.—Area 149 square miles. Population 26,280 souls. Revenue Rupees 7,500. Thakur Raghunath Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 38 years, is the present chief.

VI. KOREA.—Area 1,631 square miles. Population 21,127 souls. Revenue Rupees 5,450. Tribute Rupees 400.

Raja Pran Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 19 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 8th July 1875.

VII. SERAIKELLA.—Area 457 square miles. Population 66,347 souls. Revenue Rupees 17,000.

Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo Bahadur, a Kshattri, aged 71 years, is the present chief. He received the title of Raja Bahadur from Government on the 18th February 1856, on account of his loyalty and the valuable services rendered by his father Azambar Singh to the British Government during the Kol campaign of 1827.

VIII. SIRGUJA.—Area 6,103 square miles. Population 182,831 souls. Revenue Rupees 27,620. Tribute Rupees 1,890.

Maharaja Indarjit Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 54 years; being insane, the State is managed by his brother the Raja of Udaipur. The British Government conferred on Indarjit Singh Deo the hereditary title of Maharaja on the 23rd December 1872.

IX. UDAIPUR.—Area 1,051 square miles. Population 27,708 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,000. Tribute Rupees 530.

Raja Dhurmjit Singh Deo, a Kshattri, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

II.—THE TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF ORISSA.

The following Tributary States of Orissa were ceded to the British Government by the Mahrattas in 1803-4, and their chiefs "administer criminal and civil justice under the undefined authority of the British Government."

I. AUTGHAR.—Area 168 square miles. Population 26,366 souls. Revenue Rupees 14,930.

Raja Sri Karan Bhagirathi Biwarta Patnaik, a Kayath, aged 35 years is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

II. ATTMALLICK.—Area 730 square miles. [illegible] Revenue Rupees 7,[illegible]. Tribute Rupees [illegible].

The late chief Jogendro [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible] the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874 [illegible]. The name of the present chief is not known.

III. BAROMBA.—Area 134 square miles. [illegible] Rupees 26,000. Tribute Rupees 1,400.

Raja [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja [illegible] [illegible]

IV. BOAD.—Area 2,6[illegible] square miles. [illegible] Rupees 7,000. Tribute Rupees [illegible].

Raja Pitambar Deo, a [illegible], aged [illegible] years, [illegible] received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

V. DASPULLA.—Area [illegible] square miles. [illegible] Rupees 13,193. Tribute Rupees 6[illegible].

Raja Chetan Deo [illegible], a [illegible], aged [illegible] years [illegible] received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

VI. DHENKANAL.—Area 1,463 square miles. [illegible] Revenue Rupees 70,100. Tribute Rupees [illegible].

The late chief Maharaja Bhagirathi M[illegible] [illegible] Maharaja for his liberality towards the people [illegible] to those of Orissa during the famine of 1866, as a [illegible] He also received the hereditary title of Raja in [illegible] 1874. The [illegible] lished at Dhenkanal a second-class hospital [illegible] Uria, and Sanskrit, are chiefly taught, and a majority of the [illegible] ships and books to read. The Maharaja also [illegible] Mofussil, and at the same time placed a [illegible] District Committee of Public Instruction, Cuttack, [illegible] ships, two of Rupees 10 each, and two of Rupees [illegible] Cuttack High School. At the expense of the Maharaja several [illegible] were constructed for irrigating purposes throughout his [illegible]. The [illegible] fact was considered as the patron of [illegible] in Orissa, [illegible] who induced the wild tribe of Patuahs to wear clothes (who had [illegible] roving in the jungles naked and had the [illegible] clothes) by distributing for the first time several pieces of [illegible] thousands and thousands of them out of his own purse.

Maharaja Bhagirathi Mohendro Bahadur died at the [illegible] age of [illegible] years on the 5th February 1877, and was succeeded by his [illegible] Dinobandhu, the present chief. [illegible] [illegible] a minor, aged 12 years only, and the State [illegible] the British Government.

Babu Banamali Singh, Dewan of the late Maharaja, has been appointed guardian of the Jubaraja and manager of the Killah.

VII. HINDOL.—Area 312 square miles. Population 28,025 souls. Revenue Rupees 20,820. Tribute Rupees 550.

Fakir Singh Murdraj Jug Deb, a Kshattri, aged 26 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 18th May 1875.

VIII. KEONJHAR.—Area 3,096 square miles. Population 181,871. Revenue Rupees 63,390. Tribute Rupees 1,970.

Maharaja Dhunurjai Narain Bhunj Deo, a Kshattri, is the present chief. He received the title of Maharaja at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, but the title of Raja is hereditary. The Maharaja is at present 31 years of age.

IX. KHANDPARA.—Area 244 square miles. Population 60,877 souls. Revenue Rupees 22,580. Tribute Rupees 4,210.

Raja Natobur Murdraj Brohmorbor Roy, a Rajput, aged 43 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

X. MOHURBHUNJ.—Area 4,243 square miles. Population 258,680 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,05,150. Tribute Rupees 1,060. Maharaja Kishen Chandar Bhunj Deo, a Kshattri, is the present chief. He received the title of Maharaja at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, but the title of Raja is hereditary. The Maharaja is now 32 years of age.

XI. NAIAGHAR.—Area 588 square miles. Population 83,249 souls. Revenue Rupees 54,180. Tribute Rupees 5,520. Raja Ladukishor Singh Mandhata, a Kshattri, aged 38 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

XII. NARSINGPUR.—Area 199 square miles. Population 24,758 souls. Revenue Rupees 9,840. Tribute Rupees 1,450. Raja Brojo Sundar Mansingh Hari Chandan Mohapatur, a Kshattri, aged 35 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

XIII. NILGIRI.—Area 278 square miles. Population 33,944 souls. Revenue Rupees 21,790. Tribute Rupees 3,900.

Raja Kissen Chandar Murdraj Hari Chandan, a Kshattri, aged 57 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

XIV. PAL LEHARA.—Area 452 square miles. Population 15,450 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,200. Tribute Rupees 260. Raja Munipal Bahadur, a Kshattri, aged 48 years, is the present chief. He received the title of Raja Bahadur on the 5th May 1871, for his good services during the Keonjhar rebellion of 1867-68, and the hereditary title of Raja was also conferred on him in June 1874.

XV. RANPUR.—Area 203 square miles. Population 27,306 souls. Revenue Rupees 6,960. Tribute Rupees 1,400.

Raja Benudhar Bajradhar Narindro Mohapatur, a Kshattri, aged 63 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

XVI. Talcher.—Area 399 square miles. Population 38,021 souls. Revenue Rupees 41,470. Tribute Rupees 1,030.

Raja Ram Chandan Birbar Hari Chandan, a Kshattri, aged 23 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

XVII. Tigaria.—Area 46 square miles. Population 16,420 souls. Revenue Rupees 3,000. Tribute Rupees 880.

Raja Harihar Khettrio Birbar, Champti Singh Mohapatur, a Kshattri, aged 53 years, is the present chief. He received the hreditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

Section VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN INDIA.

Chapter I.—Rampur.

This State has an area of 945 square miles, and a population of 507,013 souls. Revenue Rupees 11,60,400. The army consists of 28 guns, 315 artillery, 505 cavalry, and 977 infantry, besides 1,023 men for police.

The two Afghan brothers Shah Alam and Husain Khan emigrated to India, and originally settled in Rohilkhand where the family rose to some distinction in the time of Daud Khan, the son of the former; who about the beginning of the eighteenth century "distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars and received a grant of land near Budaon."

Daud Khan.

Ali Muhammad Khan.

Daud Khan was succeeded by his adopted son Ali Muhammad Khan. This prince received a grant of the greater part of Rohilkhund together with the title of Nawab from the Emperor of Delhi, in recognition of his services against the Bara Syeds, but having unfortunately offended the Subadar of Oudh, he was afterwards compelled by Muhammad Shah, the king of Delhi "to relinquish his territory and to deliver two of his sons as hostages." Shortly after, when the Subadar of Oudh was engaged with the whole of the Imperial forces in repelling the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durani; Ali

Muhammad Khan taking advantage of this occurrence passed into Rohilkhund and recovered his territory.

Prior to his death, he made a disposition in favour of his six sons, and appointed his brother Hafiz Rahmat Khan and his uncle Dudi Khan (the cousin of his father Daud Khan) as guardians till the release of his two elder sons and the majority of his other infant sons. The two elder sons were soon after released, and the guardians placed Faizulla Khan in the jaghir of Rampur Katra, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 6,00,000. Hafiz Rahmat Khan was slain at the battle of Katra, while engaged in "defending Rohilkhund against the English, discreditably allied with the Nawab Wuzir of Oudh in pressing an unjust claim for indemnity charged on account of the Rohilla chief's failure to help in paying off the Mahrattas, at a time when he was deserted by his Sirdars."

Faizulla Khan.

Gholam Muhammad Khan.

Faizulla Khan left two sons Muhammad Ali Khan and Gholam Muhammad Khan. The former was assassinated by his brother Gholam Muhammad Khan, who usurped the jaghir; but the Nawab Wuzir of Oudh advocated the cause of Ahmed Ali, the infant son of Muhammad Ali Khan, by asking assistance from the English. Gholam Muhammad Khan was completely defeated by the English in the battle fought near Bareilly. The infant Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan obtained the territory of Rampur with lands yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 10,00,000; the rest being annexed to Rohilkhund, as per a preliminary agreement executed between the Nawab of Oudh, the Honorable East India Company, and the Rohilla tribe on the 29th November 1794.

Defeated by the English.

Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan.

In 1801, the Nawab of Oudh ceded Rohilkhund to the English together with all claims upon the jaghir of Rampur, but the position then held by Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan was continued to him by the British Government. Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan died in 1839, and was succeeded by Muhammad Said Khan, the eldest son of *Gholam Muhammad Khan*. Nawab Muhammad Said Khan was succeeded by his son Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan, who rendered valuable services to the English Government during the mutiny of 1857, and received a grant of land

Muhammad Said Khan.

Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan.

yielding Rupees 1,01,100. Nawab Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan was also invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The Nawab died in April 1865, leaving the throne to his eldest son Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan, the present chief. This prince has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and also received the most honourable title "Counsellor of the Empress" with an increase of salute from 13 to 15 guns, at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877.

Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan.

Increase of salute.

His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpizir, Daulat-i Inglishia, Sir Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Counsellor of the Empress, &c., is at present 47 years of age, and has judicial powers of life and death.

Chapter II.—Benares.

The family possessions of the Raja of Benares consist of the Parganas of Karwar Raja in the Benares District, and Gangapur and Bhadoli in the district of Mirzapur. Their area is 955 square miles. Population 392,415 souls. The gross rental is Rupees 8,60,000, out of which Rupees 2,98,600 is paid as revenue to the British Government.

Munsa Ram, the founder.

The founder of this family was a zamindar, named Munsa Ram, who occupied the ancient city of Utaria, and acquired in 19 years districts yielding a gross revenue of Rupees 24,50,000, through the favour of the Governor of Benares. Munsa Ram, who was by caste a Gautami Brahman, died in 1739, and was succeeded by his son Balwant Singh, who strongly fortified Utaria and changed its name to Gangapur. Raja Balwant Singh on presenting a nazzarana of Rupees 21,770, to the Emperor of Delhi obtained possession of the districts of Jaunpur, Benares, and Chunar with the title of Raja Bahadur, but subsequently "he extended his semi-independent power over an extensive tract, including nearly all the present district of Ghazipur." He increased the revenue from Rupees 24,50,000, to Rupees 35,00,000.

Balwant Singh.

In 1763, Raja Balwant Singh, joined the Emperor Shah Alam and Shujah-o-Dowla when they marched against the English to expel them from Bengal, but after the battle of Buxar the Raja with the Emperor joined the British Camp. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770, and was succeeded by Raja Cheit Singh. In 1775, a treaty was concluded with the Nawab of Oudh, by which "the sovereignty of the districts dependent upon Raja Cheit Singh were transferred to the British; but the British Government continued them to the Raja on condition that a fixed rent should be paid, and that the sovereign privilege of coining money should not be exercised. Subsequently, on Cheit Singh manifesting reluctance to meet the demands of the British Government in respect of a contribution for a contingent force, and being suspected of secret disaffection, he was placed under arrest in his own house by order of Warren Hastings; but being rescued by his troops, he fled, and his nephew, Raja Mahip Narain was installed in his place, on condition of paying a rent of Rupees 40,00,000, for his land, and leaving the criminal administration of the province and the criminal and civil administration of the city of Benares to the British authorities."*

Cheit Singh.

Mahip Narain.

In 1795, Raja Mahip Narain died, and was succeeded by his son Raja Udit Narain Singh, and he, in his turn, in 1835 by his nephew and adopted son Ishri Prasada Narain Singh, the present Maharaja.

Udit Narain Singh.

Ishri Prasada Narain Singh.

His Highness Maharaja Ishri Prasada Narain Singh Bahadur met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutta on the 23rd December 1875, and was invited to the Grand Reception of Native Princes held on the following day, on which occasion the prince gave him *attar*, *pan*, and rosewater.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Benares.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went to Benares on Wednesday, the 5th January 1876, and visited the castle belonging to the Maharaja, and was much pleased with his many expressions of good will. His Highness the Maharaja was created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order

* Native Chiefs and their States.

of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and his investiture of the Order took place at Government House, Calcutta, on the 1st January of the following year. His Highness Sir Maharaja Ishri Prasada Narain Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is now 34 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Salute.

The Maharaja has adopted his nephew Kumar Prabhu Narain Singh.

Chapter III.—Garhwal (Tehri).

The area of this State is 4,180 square miles. Population 150,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 80,000.

Pradyama.

Sadarson Sah.

The chiefs of Garhwal governed the countries, situated on both sides of the river Alaknanda for many generations, but in 1804 Raja Pradyama was expelled by the Gurkhas. His son Sudarsan Sah who fled to Dehra, was found in extreme poverty by the British authorities on the termination of the Nepal War in 1815, and the portion of his territory which lay to the west of the river Alaknanda was restored to him by sanad, dated 4th March 1820.

Assists the English during the mutiny.

Raja Sudarsan Sah rendered distinguished services during the mutiny of 1857. He died in June 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest illegitimate son Bhowani Sah, who received the right of adoption.

Bhowani Sah.

Pratap Sah.

Raja Bhowani Sah was succeeded by Pratap Sah, the present chief. Since the accession of His Highness Raja Pratap Sah, several reforms have been made in the state under the able management of the Honorable Major General Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon and Garhwal.

Charitable and Administrative acts.

His Highness has established an English School in Tehri at an annual cost of upwards of Rupees 1,000, in addition to the several Hindu Patshalas which were established long ago in Tehri as well as in its adjoining villages. The Raja has sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rupees 600 per annum towards medical aid to the people, and has erected a building for a dispensary in

Tehri. A new house has also been built for the Police, and a well metalled road about 38 miles in length has been opened from Tehri to the Massuri Hill; and at a distance of every twelve miles Dak Bangalows have been provided for European travellers. The work connecting the River Chinali with the Ganga is progressing favourably, and is expected to be completed soon.

His Highness Raja Pratap Sah was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received a personal salute of 11 guns as a mark of distinction. The Raja, aged 29 years, has judicial inferior powers. He has an infant son, named Karat Sah, who is now five years old.

Salute.

Dewan Sri Chand Rana is the present prime minister of His Highness the Raja.

Chapter IV.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I. AGORI BARHAR, (MIRZAPUR).—Rani Bedsan Kunwar, a Chandal, is the present representative of the "family said to be descended from Raja Parimalik of Mahoba in Bundelkhand."

II. ARGAL, (FATEHPUR).—Revenue Rs. 1,552. Raja Lala Sheo Ram Singh, a Gautam Rajput, is the present chief, aged 42 years.

III. ASOTHAR, (FATEHPUR).—Revenue Rupees 24,661. This State was founded in 1691. Raja Lachman Singh, a Rajput, aged 33 years, is the present chief.

IV. AWA (AGRA).—Revenue Rupees 4,00,000. The chief of this family rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857.

Raja Chitar Pal Singh, a Jadon Rajput, aged 5 years, is the present chief.

V. AZAMGARH.—Raja Muhammad Salamat Khan, the present chief is a descendant from a converted Gautam Rajput.

VI. BADLAPUR, (JAUNPUR).—The present chief Raja Harihar Datt Dube, aged 25 years, is a Dube Brahman; who pays in Government Revenue Rupees 1,80,245.

VII. BANSI (BASTI).—The predecessor of the present chief Raja Ram Singh, a Bisen Rajput, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India for his loyalty.

VIII. BASTI.—The present chief Raja Mahesh Sitla Baksh Singh, a Kalhan Rajput, is a descendant of "Udha Raj Singh, who seized Pargana of Mansur Nagar Basti about 1330."

IX. BEONA (JALAUN).—Raja Parachat, a Bundela Rajput, is the present chief. One of his ancestors received the title of Raja from the Mahrattas in 1746.

X. BHADAWAR (AGRA).—Revenue Rupees 50,000. Raja Mahendra Singh, a Bhadauriya Rajput, is the present "representative of a family once almost of sovereign rank."

XI. BHAREH (ETAWA).—Revenue Rupees 53,954. Rani Baisni (widow), a Sengar Rajput, is the present representative of the family.

XII. BIJAIGARH (MIRZAPUR).—Revenue Rupees 32,137. Rani Pirthi Rajkunwar, widow of Raja Ram Sarn Sah, is the present representative of the family.

XIII. EKA (MAINPURI).—The present chief Raja Narotam Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, pays a revenue of Rupees 10,500 to Government.

XIV. FARUKHABAD.—The family settled here since 17th century. Nawab Tajammal Husain Khan, a Bangash Pathan, aged 72 years, is the present chief.

XV. FATEHPUR.—Revenue Rupees 13,113. The present chief Nawab Ahmed Husain Khan, a Persian, aged 54 years, is "descended from a follower of the Emperor Humaiun."

XVI. GOPALPUR (GORAKHPUR).—This State was founded by Raja Dhar in the 14th century. Raja Mahadeo Chand, a Kausik Rajput, is the present chief.

XVII. HALDI (GHAZIPUR).—The present chief Raja Thakur Pershad Narain Deo, aged 23 years, is "descended from Haiobans of Ratapur." He rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857.

XVIII. HARDUI (JALAUN)—The present chief Raja Paup Singh, a Sengar, is a descendant of Sarang Deo who founded the family in 1095.

XIX. JAGAMANPUR (JALOUN).—The present chief Raja Rup Singh, a Sengar, is a descendant of Raja Bapuki who received several estates in 1,100 from the "Raja of Kanauj as a dower with his daughter."

XX. KAKSIS (JALAUN).—The "family traces back to Kokal Deo Raj of Jaipur, about the year 1,000." Raja Gajendar Bali, a Kachwaha Rajput, is the present chief.

XXI. KANTIT (MIRZAPUR).—Revenue Rupees 2,00,000 The family is "said to be a branch of the Rahtors of Kanauj." Raja Bhup Indar Bahadur Singh, a Gaharwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 16 years.

XXII. KARNAL.—Revenue Rupees 10,000. Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, a Persian, is the present chief, aged 43 years.

XXIII. KASHIPUR (TARAI).—Revenue Rupees 80,000. The present chief Raja Sheoraj Singh, a Chandansi Rajput, rendered services during *the mutiny of 1857.*

XXIV. MAHULI (BASTI).—The present chief Raja Bhowani Ghulam Pal is a Sarajbansi Kshattri.

XXV. MAINPURI.—The present chief Raja Pertab Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, aged 30 years, pays a revenue of Rupees 57,866 to Government.

XXVI. MAJHAULI (GORAKHPUR).—Raja Udai Narain Mal, is the present chief. His ancestors once enhanced their family estates by becoming possessed of the Parganas of Salimpur, Sidhua, and Jobna.

XXVII. MANDHA (ALLAHABAD).—This "family claims to be descended from Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj, killed in 1193." Raja Lala Ram Pertab Singh, a Goharwar Kshattri, is the present chief, aged 19 years.

XXVIII. MURSAN (ALIGARH).—The present chief Raja Tikam Singh, a Baisni Jat, aged 79 years, is a C.S.I.

XXIX. PAWAYAN (SHAHJEHANPUR).—The present chief Raja Jaggannath Singh, aged 66 years, is a Gaur Rajput, who pays a revenue of Rupees 94,121 to Government.

XXX. PERTAPNER (ETAWA).—The present chief Raja Lakhindar Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, aged 50 years, is a descendant of the Great Pirthiraj of Delhi.

XXXI. RAJABAZAR (JAUNPUR).—The present chief Raja Mahesh Narain, aged 63 years, is a Raghubansi Kshattri, who pays a revenue of Rupees 25,153 to Government.

XXXII. RAJAUR (ETAH).—The present chief Raja Kushhal Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, aged 28 years, "belongs to Raja of Mainpuri's family."

XXXIII. RAMPUR (ETAH).—The present chief Raja Ram Chander Singh, aged 53 years, a Rahtor Rajput, is a "lineal descendant of ancient kings of Kanauj."

XXXIV. RAMPUR (JALAUN).—Revenue Rupees 30,000. The present chief Raja Man Singh, a Kachwaha Rajput, rendered services during the mutiny of 1857.

XXXV. RURA (ETAWA).—Raja Raghunath Singh, aged 25 years, is a Sengar Rajput. He is known as the "Chief of the Sengar tribe."

XXXVI. SINGRAULI (MIRZAPUR).—The present chief Raja Udit Narain Singh, a Benban Kshattri, pays a revenue of Rupees 701 to Government.

XXXVII. TAMKUHI (GORAKHPUR).—The present chief Raja Kishen Pertab Bahadur Sahay, a Bhoinhar Rajput, is "descended from former Rajas of Hoshiarpur, Zillah Saran."

XXXVIII. TIRWA (FARUKHABAD).—The present chief Raja Udit Narain Singh, a Bhagela Rajput, aged 25 years, pays a revenue of Rupees 1,43,708 to Government.

XXXIX. UNAULA (GORAKHPUR).—Raja Rudra Pertab Singh, a Bisen Rajput, is the present chief.

APPENDIX A.

Chiefs and Nobles omitted in the preceding Sections.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
His Highness Maharaja Sir Dhuleep Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. ...	His Highness the Maharaja is now in England. Received 21 guns as a personal salute at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.
His Highness Nawab Khodadad Khan of Khelat ...	Entitled to a salute of 19 guns His Highness was present at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.
His Highness Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of Bengal. ...	Received 19 guns as a personal salute at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.
His Highness Sir Azim Jah Zahir-ud-daulah Bahadur, G.C.S.I. Prince of Arcot. ...	Met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras and was present at the levee held there. The Prince gave him *attar* and *pan*.
Her Highness Princess Vijaya [illegible] hemi Mukta Boji Amonani, Raja Sahib of Tanjor. ...	[illegible] Met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the levee held in the Government House, Madras. The Prince shook hands with her from a corner of the screen. Received 13 guns as a personal salute at the Delhi Darbar held on the 1st January 1877.
Her Highness Vijaya Moktamba, Princess of Tanjor. ...	Received the insignia of the Order of the Crown of India in 1878. Her Highness has established a Sanskrit College where boys are admitted free.
His Highness Maharaja Sir Mirza Viziaram Gajapatty Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Vizianagram. ...	The Maharaja paid his respects to His [illegible] and opened the new Town Hall erected by him in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburghs' visit to India The Maharaja has from time to time made princely donations to several chari-

APPENDIX A.—(*Continued*).

Chiefs and Nobles omitted in the preceding Sections.

Names.	Remarks.
	table institutions and has lately very liberally offered Rupees 10,000 to the Monegar Choultry Madras for the erection of a ward for bed-ridden paupers. This ward has been called after his name. His Highness the Maharaja received 13 guns as a personal salute at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.
His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan.	Received 13 guns as a personal salute at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.
His Highness Omar bin Sallah bin Muhammad, Nukeeb of Maculla. ...	Received 12 guns as a personal salute at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.
His Highness Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of Shahar. ...	Do. do. do.
His Highness Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of Balrampur. ...	Received 9 guns as a personal salute at the Delhi Darbar, held on the 1st January 1877.
His Highness Udit Pertap Deo, Raja of Kharond.	do. do. do.
His Highness Sidi Abdul Kadir Muhammad Yacub Khan, Nawab of Suchin.	do. do. do.
His Highness the Sultan of Socotra	do. do. do.
His Highness Mir Muhammad Khan, C.I.E., eldest son and heir of the Khan of Khelat. ...	Invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878.
His Highness Mir Ali Khan, C.I.E., eldest son and heir of the Jam of Lus Beyla, Khelat.	do. do. do.
His Highness Sirdar Asad Khan, C.I.E., Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.	do. do. do.
His Highness Sirdar Gohur Khan, C.I.E., Chief of the Jelawan Brahuis, Khelat.	do. do. do.

APPENDIX B.

Political Pensioners.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	MONTHLY STIPENDS. Rs.	A.	P.	REMARKS.
EX KING OF OUDH.					
Abdool Munsoor, Nazur-ud-din, Sikundur Jah, Wajid Ally Shah. ...	Muchikhola, Calcutta.	1,00,000	0	0	Is highly proficient in music, and the composer of the "Lucknow Tungri" which is much appreciated by the musicians of this country. As a great lover of animals he keeps a fine menagerie at Muchikhola. The Government of Oudh was annexed by the British Government in February 1856.
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEISHWAS.					
Madhu Rao. ...	Bareilly. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	This young Brahman [illegible]
DESCENDANT OF RANJIT SINGH.					
His Highness Maharaja Sir Dhuleep Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. ...	[illegible] ...	[illegible]		0	[illegible]

APPENDIX E.—(Continued).

Political Pensioners.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	MONTHLY STIPENDS. Rs.	A.	P.	REMARKS.
DELHI PRINCES.					
Mirza Muhammad Syed Bakht, Peari Sahib ...	Benares.	649	0	0	These six Delhi princes "are the last representatives of the family of the Great Moghals." They are lineally descended from "Mirza Jehandar Shah, heir-apparent to Shah Alam, the last of the Delhi Emperors."
Mirza Muzaffar Bakht.	Do.	192	0	0	
Mirza Nadir Bakht.	Do.	192	0	0	
Mirza Mauz-u-din Bakht.	Do.	307	0	0	
Mirza Rahim-ud-din Bakht.	Do.	280	0	0	
Mirza Muhammad Mohsam Bakht.	Do.	231	0	0	
MYSORE PRINCES.					
Shahzada Muhammad Bahram Shah	Rasapagla, or Tallygunge.	500	0	0	Grandson of the late Tippu Sultan.
Shahzada Muhammad Bashiruddin.	Do.	500	0	0	Do.
Shahzada Muhammad Unwar Shah.	Do.	500	0	0	Do.
Shahzada Ahmud Hullei-mozamah.	Do.	500	0	0	Do.
Shahzada Muhammad Rahimuddin.	Do.	500	0	0	Do.
Shahzadee alias Hazrah Begam daughter of the late youngest Princess.	Do.	500	0	0	Grand-daughter of the late Tippu Sultan.
Shahzadee Omrao Begam, daughter of the late Prince Moniruddin.	Do.	261	4	0	Do.
Shahzadee Amirunnissa Begam, daughter of the late Prince Shookroollah.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued*).

Political Pensioners.

Names.	Residence.	Monthly Stipends. Rs.	A	P	Remarks.
Shahzadee Fakrunnissa Begam, daughter of the late Prince Moizuddin.	Rasapagla, or Tallygunge.	261	0	0	Grand daughter of the late Tippu Sultan.
Shahzadee Shah Begam, daughter of the late Prince Ahmud.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.
Shahzadee Khatoo Begam, daughter of the late Prince Futteh Hyder.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.
Shahzadee Gaiban Begam, daughter of the late Prince Yassun.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.
Shahzadee Khairunnissa Begam, daughter of the late Prince Subhan.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.
Shahzadee Shahrakh Begam daughter of the late Prince Subhan.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.
Shahzadee Syedi Sultani Begam, daughter of the late Prince Subhan.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.
Shahzadee Kurrumunnisan Begam, daughter of the late Prince Gholam Muhammad, K. C. S. I.	Do.	261	0	0	Do.
Mahtallah Beebee.	Do.	300	0	0	Widow of the late Prince Gholam Muhammad, K. C. S. I.
Nawab Syed Asghar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I. ..	Chitpore, Calcutta.	522	8	0	Received the title of Nawab Bahadur for life on the 4th July 1862, and has also been created a C.S.I. Descendant of Muhammad Rezza Khan Bahadur, Naib Soubadar of Bengal who did good service in the early sway of British power in India.
Nawab Syed Amed Ali Khan. ...	Do.	522	8	0	Descendant of do.

NOTE.—There are also several other political pensioners belonging to different families who draw monthly stipends varying from Rs. 10 upwards.